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REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON NATO DECISION ON NUCLEAR MISSILES

ADN Report

LD122133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2028 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Brussels--A special meeting of the defense and foreign ministers of the NATO states tonight ignored all warnings and protests and decided to manufacture new U.S. nuclear missiles and to deploy them in Western Europe, mainly in the FRG. The decision came about mainly throught pressure from the U.S. and the FRG, and failed to take account of objections raised by the Netherlands and Belgium.

It was announced in Brussels that early in the meeting the Netherlands came out against deployment of such weapons, and objections were lodged by the Belgian side. AP reports in this connection that both countries pleaded for negotiations to be held first with the Soviet Union.

However, the conference continued with the decision of the thesis to counterarm first, before being prepared for talks. France, which does not participate in the work of NATO's military bodies, was not represented at the special meeting.

The decision of the NATO conference envisages the deployment of 572 nuclear missiles of the Pershing II and cruise missile type in the FRG, Britain and other NATO states. According to a statement by NATO General Secretary Luns at a press conference tonight, of the five states designated for the deployment, Great Britain and Italy, in addition to FRG, approved it. The Netherlands and Belgium approved the counterarming decision in principle but refuses at the present time to permit such weapons to be put into service on their territory.

According to information from NATO headquarters, massive pressure by U.S. and FRG politicians and the military was exerted on hesitant NATO members such as the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark with the aim of bringing about a unanimous decision. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher who, according to agency reports, spoke after the U.S. representative, categorically demanded a decision from all NATO member-states in favor of counterarming. According to DPA, Genscher made it "unequivocally clear" that the FRG Government would not be "distracted" from its standpoint.

Genscher then spoke for a second time in the meeting and, as DPA reports, "spoke out very strongly against all proposals to postpone a decision on the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe." FRG Defense Minister Apel, addressing the NATO ministers this morning, said NATO must "not wriggle out of making a decision."

According to DPA, the foreign and defense ministers attending the special meeting began in the evening with the "ticklish task" of a joint communique. According to the agency, the issue concerned mainly how the stance of the Netherlands and Belgium might be formulated in this document.

CTK Report

LD122228 Prague CTK in English 2022 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Brussels--The NATO Council approved here today, despite the wide protest of the progressive European and world public, the production and deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in some West European states, it was announced here tonight.

Belgium and the Netherlands reserved the right to a six months and two years delay respectively of the installation of the missiles on their territories. To weaken the unfavourable impact of their decision on the world public opinion, the NATO member states offered to the Soviet Union talks on a controlled reduction of strategic weapons in Europe.

Under today's NATO decision, 572 new missiles equipped with nuclear warheads of the Pershing II type and cruise missiles are to be stationed in five West European countries--Britain, Italy, West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Rayzacher Comment

LD130800 Warsaw PAP in English 0005 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

["Against the Interests of Europe" by PAP Commentator A. Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Dec. PAP--Contrary to Soviet warnings that hasty decision on "supplementing nuclear capacity" can destroy the foundation of talks between the East and the West on "Euro-strategic" arms limitations, the NATO Council session decided to deploy some 600 new U.S. medium range nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

Doubtless, the situation is not the same as it had been before the decisions were taken in Brussels despite repeated Soviet warnings. It would be a logical course of events now that the Soviet Union would decide to "supplement its own military equipment" and after that agree to negotiate. It would be logical if the Soviet Union considered the question over whether to agree to negotiations on the conditions spelled out by Leonid Brezhnev or rather modify them to such an extent that the West would not be able to carry them on from "the position of strength."

Though such and other questions could arise, the point is the NATO politicians who supported today the decision on the commencement of production and deployment of new mass annihilation weapons have not passed the test on responsibility for Europe's fate.

Not only history will not forget them this, neither will their contemporaries. It is a long time since Europe last witnessed such an eruption of protest against armaments as it has done in recent weeks. Every rational person now ponders how much effort will be needed to repair the harm done by the NATO politicians.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Comment

AU051515 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 5 Dec 79 AU

["Negotiations Before It Becomes Too Late"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 5 (BTA)--"The general balance between the armaments and the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO is the best possible starting point for taking specific measures for reducing the military confrontation between the two military-political groupings", the RABOTNICHESKO DELO newspaper notes today in connection with the U.S. and NATO plans for the deployment in Europe of Pershing II and cruise missiles.

The realization of the plans for the deployment of these missiles on the old continent, the article notes, will lead to a change in the general equilibrium between the military potentials of the two groupings in favour of the USA and its allies and this in its turn threatens to complicate the situation not only in Europe but also in the world.

"The military strategic calculations made at the Pentagon are obvious: to set up an additional arsenal of missiles for delivering the first thermo-nuclear blow on the territory of the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member-states, to cut to a minimum the time for striking the target. All these military-strategic advantages will be attained without any increase in the danger for the territory of the USA", the paper adds.

In order to arrive at such actions, the organ of the CC of the BCP writes, the USA has obviously proceeded from the conclusion that it is not acceptable for it to take on the risk of a direct nuclear conflict with the USSR in the conditions of strategic parity. It is for this reason, the paper emphasizes, that the USA is looking for one-sided advantages making maximal use of the geographic factor in its favour by involving its West European allies more and more in the confrontation with the Soviet Union, turning them to a still larger extent into hostages of its nuclear strategy.

In conclusion, RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses the need for new, tangible measures for the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in Europe, the need of accepting the proposal of the Soviet Union to get down forthwith to negotiations on the reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL ANALYZES DETENTE, ARMS ISSUE

LD122017 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

["To Preserve Detente"--MTI headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, December 12 (MTI)--Entitled 'To Preserve Detente', an article by Gyula Horn, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department, is published in the December issue of the Budapest periodical PARTELET. To begin with, the author points out that the 1970s will certainly go down in history as a decade of detente. Nevertheless, the second half of this decade is not devoid of international tensions either. This is especially striking in the Soviet-U.S. relations and the relevant crucial international problems.

"The most conspicuous deficiency of the U.S. foreign policy lies in the fact--even in the eyes of the forces supporting it and of its allies--that it has not been able to consistently follow up its line in any major international issue... The things that shaped up around the SALT II ratification speak well for the political inconsistencies of the President and his administration."

'The East-West negotiation contacts, however, continue to prevail as a basic element of peaceful co-existence even in this more uncertain world situation. In spite of the increased conservative influence, the present American leadership is unable and certainly does not even wish to break with the detente tendency,' says Gyula Horn, adding: "However, the U.S. efforts to escalate active political rivalry above all with the Soviet Union has gained increasingly marked contours."

"Most decisive from the world political point of view are of course the moves aimed at mounting military rivalry," as PARTELET put it.

"The present U.S. leadership has cherished in its policy great hopes that the arms race imposed would seriously burden the internal situation in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, distract additional means from the settlement of socio-economic problems and reduce their economic chances in the international arena. The arms race undoubtedly aggravates the progress of socialism, but armament has always been a double-edged weapon. This race jeopardizes settlement of the crucial problems faced by the U.S. and the whole capitalist world and none the less their security too."

The author stresses: "It equally applies to the development of the conventional and nuclear weapons that any side is able to return the other side's move very quickly in the same or some other fields. In consequence, the balance of strength between the two world systems is getting restored, though in a fluctuating manner, on ever higher levels."

Gyula Horn says that the accumulated thermonuclear forces have practically made it pointless to break a new world war and therefore peaceful coexistence has no reasonable alternative.

"The essence and great merit of the Soviet-U.S. accord signed on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons is just that it prevents the two great powers' level of insecurity from rising higher. This means that any military move directed at gaining unilateral advantages threatens to upset this level which would involve unforeseeable consequences. In this context the author calls to mind that since the beginning of the atomic age it has been the United States to take the first step in evolving qualitatively new weapons.

The realization of the current American and NATO plans concerning the development of the so-called Euromissiles in Western Europe puts a very serious burden on East-West relations, the writer of the article notes.

"The accomplishment of NATO's endeavours may naturally trigger off counterbalancing steps by the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The socialist community has the possibilities to solve the military problems arising in connection with the "Eurostrategical" weaponry within a relatively short time--before the conclusion of the deployment in Western Europe. All this may however start a new wave of armaments which, exceeding the framework of control, may further increase military tension and may bring about a grave situation, especially in Europe."

The writer of the article then emphasized the especially great need at present for the readiness of action by constructive political forces, for agreements that do not expose peaceful coexistence to new tests of strength.

"The coming into force of SALT II is indispensable for talks and accords as this may start dialogue between East and West for continued arms limitation."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SUPPORTS SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVE

LD120830 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee at its 14th session adopted a resolution of the party Central Committee on the peace initiative of the Soviet Union, which says:

The CPCZ Central Committee, fully in keeping with the declaration of its Presidium and the Federal Government of 12 October, 1979, supports the important peace initiative of the Soviet Union delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium at the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR. The CPCZ Central Committee also supports the further concrete steps and proposals of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries for the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation between nations. It resolutely denounces the attempts of the United States and NATO to gain military advantage over the socialist countries through the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. Europe does not need arms but resolute steps to halt them. Those governments who would ignore this fact will take onto themselves a serious responsibility toward mankind.

The new Soviet initiative, the CPCZ Central Committee emphasizes, proves convincingly to the entire world that to fulfill these goals and to develop peace cooperation in our continent, it is necessary to talk without delay on the principles of equality and mutual security. Further, it is necessary to lower military potentials and to strengthen mutual trust between states with different social systems. For this reason the CPCZ Central Committee also fully supports the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Czechoslovak communists and all our people fully support this Leninist peace policy through their creative work in the interest of socialism, the strengthening of unity and cohesion of the community of the socialist countries.

JOINT FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS, DEBATES BUDGET

LD121212 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The 14th joint session of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly started in Prague today. Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed first Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium Miloslav Kruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the party's Central Committee Secretariat; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The session is further attended by deputy premiers and ministers of the Federal Government, chairmen of the Czech and Slovak National Council, representatives of political parties and social organizations of the National Front. The main point on the agenda of today's deliberations of the 14th joint session of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations is the government-proposed bill on the Czechoslovak Federation state budget for the next year. An exposition of the bill is being delivered by Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance.

LENART ADDRESSES IRON WORKERS IN KOSICE

AU050900 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Dec 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at a ceremony marking the completion of the general overhaul of the blast furnace no 2 of the East Slovak Iron Works, held in Kosice on 30 November]

[Excerpt] The initiative of the Working People--An Irreplaceable Force

Esteemed comrades, we are meeting at a time of the stepped-up efforts of the whole society for the successful fulfillment of the programmatic line of the party's 15th congress. It is a time of great working and public activity, which is also given its profound meaning by the culminating month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

In a few weeks' time we will complete the fourth year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and will enter its final year, a year that will be at the same time a year of preparations for the 16th CPCZ congress.

If we take a look at the past 4 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan we can say, when making a sober and realistic appraisal, that we have done a great deal of work in implementing the socioeconomic targets laid down by the congress. Even under more complicated and exacting conditions, the national economy has developed dynamically. The standard of living has grown in accordance with the created resources and the social security of the working people has been consolidated.

Those and many other indisputable facts characterize the all-round progress our society has undergone in this decade. They confirm the correctness and the viability of the CPCZ line concerning the construction of advanced socialism in our country and the correctness of the Leninist course in our policy.

When we highlight those successes, at the same time we also see shortcomings and problems which the Central Committee is openly pointing out. We have not achieved everything we strove for and that was within our reach. There were and continue to be objective difficulties--adverse climatic conditions in agriculture and a rapid growth of prices of the goods we purchase abroad. Yet the main causes that hamper us are of a subjective nature. They are founded in the fact that we are not consistent and energetic in raising the effectiveness and quality of our work.

It was precisely this year, when we have had to overcome many difficulties, comrades, that we were able to convince ourselves what a great and irreplacable force in solving problems the awareness and initiative of the working people is and can be.

The main thing now will be to direct our awareness and will, our skills, abilities and energy fully to achieving a notable progress in raising the effectiveness of production and attaining a high quality of all work. The thing that matters is that all collectives in factories, on construction sites, in research, planning and in cooperative farms should fall in line in the spirit of that strategic line formulated by the 15th congress. What matters is that no one should merely ride along in that effort but that all should pull together and everyone do his specific part. That is what matters in the current weeks, what will matter next year and--increasingly and in a more exacting manner--in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Socialist Community--The Bulwark of Peace and Progress

Comrades, we are also meeting at a time when, from the international point of view, the inevitability of the active struggle for the consolidation of peace is being emphasized once again with great urgency.

The seventies, which we are now at the end of, have brought many positive changes into the international atmosphere. Detente has become the dominant trend in the political relations among states, and the first steps to limiting the feverish armament have been made. We are about to set out on the threshold of a new decade and have to ask whether that favorable trend will be maintained, whether the development will not be reversed to mutual distrust among states, to anxiety and to suspicion. The overall picture and the trend of development give the hope that the positive trend will continue, yet they also give rise to serious concern.

The international situation is such--as it was characterized by Comrade Brezhnev--that it does not require any general peace declarations, any great words on disarmament, but actual steps to limit the feverish armament and consolidate trust among nations and states. That is why it is so important for SALT II to go into effect, to be able to work out further concrete steps in the sphere of disarmament and arms control. As far as the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact are concerned, we are ready for constructive talks and practical steps. That is borne out by the new peace initiative presented by Comrade Brezhnev recently in Berlin and by Comrade Gromyko's statement at a press conference a few days ago.

However, we are witnessing that the NATO military circles respond to the Soviet Union's peace initiative with the plan to deploy new systems of nuclear missiles. Those attempts are an expression of the hazardous adventures of the American military policy. In a situation when a certain balance of power with respect to strategic weapons has been achieved, the United States strives to achieve supremacy on a different level, especially in Europe. However, such a course sends the spiral of armament spinning again and threatens peace in Europe and in the world.

Should the NATO plan be pushed through, it is obvious that the states of the Warsaw Pact would have to adopt corresponding measures. Already today sober people in the West warn that the supremacy would be only temporary and short-lived, yet the threat of destruction of Western Europe would irrevocably increase.

We are convinced that it is inadmissible to gamble with the future of Europe, to cloud the future of our continent by building missile bases for offensive purposes against our people, against the Soviet people, against the nations of the whole of Eastern Europe. Europe can have a dignified future only if peace is maintained and the trend toward arms control and disarmament consistently asserted. Therefore, we too in Czechoslovakia--workers, farmers, members of the intelligentsia, nonparty members and communists--all jointly reject and condemn NATO's hazardous plans and support the Soviet Union's peace proposals with all our might, as is borne out by many rallies, resolutions and letters. We will intensify our efforts for peace, for defeating the advocates of feverish armament, for averting a war catastrophe. Through better, high-quality work we want to and will enrich our socialist homeland and contribute to the unity and strength of the socialist society, which is a bulwark of peace and progress.

PRAVDA URGES CITIZENS TO SOLVE PARTY, SOCIETY PROBLEMS

AU111805 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Trifles and Great Goals"]

[Excerpts] There still exists sufficient evidence showing that even after 30 years of building socialism, some of our citizens still have a simplified notion about the building of socialism in terms of time and problems. When the sun is shining and the water is not rising up to their necks, they are full of optimism yet when difficulties and conflicts begin to prevail, they succumb to skepticism and to pessimism, as our findings and experience confirm. Whenever we encounter certain problems and find ourselves in a period of trials, testing the depth of our conviction but also our abilities, the calamity-howlers make themselves heard and disparage everything that we have achieved. No one who lives here and who cares for the fate of the people can be indifferent to that. No one in our country is against criticism, because life without criticism would be like standing water which is malodorous and a fertile medium for various parasites. We need criticism like a fish needs water and we even need more of it than before, but we cannot agree with those who sully everything that we have done, everything that we have achieved. Such criticism amounts to spitting at and disparaging all our positive results, which are considerable, and the joint labor of our whole society.

Let us return to the documents of the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses, to the individual sessions of the party's Central Committee, and let us study them attentively once again. We will find out that the party has never promised anyone a life without difficulties, problems and complications. It profoundly analyzed the state of social development and pointed out what we did and what still has to be done. It has always placed emphasis on that which hurts us and on how to heal the sore spots. However, let us also ask how the party's directives are dealt with, how consistently they are being realized and how the individual levels of management approach their implementation.

We have overcome the naive notions that developments in the world would not affect us, but views still linger that a socialist state always has enough resources and potential to subsidize everything, regardless of how the individual workplaces manage their affairs. We have learned to handle millions and billions, yet when it comes to trifles some, even responsible employees, are still indifferent, as though it did not concern them, and squander our funds, resources and people's confidence. However, we know that the creation of good living conditions always requires not only a solicitude for the plan but for everything that people need to be satisfied.

It is high time to confront face to face the people who do not consistently and responsibly fulfill their duties, to tell them frankly that it is most imperative to consolidate civic and work discipline because the number of people is increasing who interpret socialism in their own way--as it suits them and their family and not the society. Even under socialism the proverb is valid that there is no cake without work. Half-heartedness, infirmity and indifference must not be tolerated because they undermine the importance and the role of the party and depreciate party resolutions and the party line. There is no room for false congeniality and conciliatory conduct. To create better conditions means creating them for people. Solicitude for people is not merely an economic and social activity but it is, primarily, a political activity, and mistakes in policy have to be paid for dearly--with material and moral losses.

It is no accident when we mention trifles. They embitter our daily life. Yet instead of criticizing employees who are responsible for the "trifles," people often call thunder and lightning upon the party and the entire society.

The CPCZ as a whole has gained great confidence. However, what matters now is that such confidence should be won and consolidated even by individuals--communists and non-members of the party alike--whom society has placed in a more or less responsible position. Those who are not capable of it undermine the people's confidence in the party, harm the party and society and play into the hands of the calamity-howlers who exploit any, even the slightest mistake and shortcoming, to generally criticize society as a whole.

It is no accident that we are dealing with those problems. Their nature is such that we must turn to them constantly because they are connected with the attitude to people, to their concerns and everyday needs, to their critical suggestions and ideas. Their solution cannot be expressed by means of a balance sheet, yet it shows what importance individual authorities, organs and organizations attribute to the solicitude for man and how seriously they approach targets in raising the standard of living.

If we do not circumvent the trifles and render the people who cause them accountable, those problems will not cease to exist.

Let us confront facts with facts, let us not hide behind overall results. In doing so, we find out that by the end of October in West Slovakia alone 18 enterprises did not fulfill the planned tasks and only 28 enterprises fulfilled them in all indexes. The enterprises that failed to fulfill the plan owe domestic trade merchandise worth Kcs 600 million, which adversely influences supplies for the population and its satisfaction. The fact that in the 29 August plant in Partizanske 5,886 employees are involved in the Saratov movement but the enterprise is not fulfilling the plan of quality and the number of complaints is growing, is not negligible.

What can be done for the good name of an enterprise and to conserve energy and materials is confirmed by the engineering workers in Tlmacov. Although only 2,000 employees--and not almost 6,000 like in the 29 August plant in Partizanske--they are involved in the Saratov movement. Results speak in their favor. While in 1976 the enterprise's losses caused by rejects amounted to Kcs9.6 million, in the first 10 months of this year it was just Kcs2.4 million. For the 10-month period they also have savings to the tune of 407.5 tons of standard fuel to their credit, which is more than for the whole of last year. Their savings have resulted from precisely such trifles as everyday frugality.

Those are facts that must be seriously pondered. While on the one hand the nonsolution of seeming trifles causes our society great political and moral damage, on the other hand, that which also appears to be a trifle contributes to the fulfillment of our strategic goals.

The lasting and firm bond between the party and the working people is an objective prerequisite for its successful activity. The consolidation of that confidence and bond is not, however, only a matter concerning the party as a whole but each of its members.

WEEKLY REVIEWS PRESENT, FUTURE PROSPECTS OF FUEL-POWER BASE

AU051232 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 47 Signed to Press on 21 Nov 79 pp 1,3 AU

[Petr Vadis article: "A Strategically Important Task"]

[Excerpts] At present our republic covers about two-thirds of its fuel and power needs from domestic resources. Solid fuels account for some 60 percent of that amount. [paragraph continues]

However, the deposits from which we extract coal today lie at greater depths in a geologically more complicated location. Mining is thus becoming extraordinarily expensive. Moreover, additional coal deposits lie beneath densely populated areas. That is why we have had to relocate communication routes, whole villages and towns and even waterways, and we will still have to. The costs of extraction are thus growing enormously.

Besides, it is impossible not to see that in the course of a few decades the deposits of recoverable coal in our country will diminish to such a degree that its importance in the country's energy balance sheet will substantially decline. In view of the world energy situation it will not be possible to make good the decrease in coal extraction by imports. Even if, hypothetically, such a possibility existed, our present transportation system--which is already suffocating--would not be able to cope with the transport without enormous investments.

In the overall consumption of primary energy resources, which will amount to 104 million tons of standard fuel this year, some 40 percent is imported. The Soviet Union accounts for 92 percent of our overall imports of fuels and power. Our own extraction of crude oil is virtually negligible. Thus the Soviet Union covers 97 percent of our consumption today by supplying 18 million tons of crude oil a year. We import only a very small quantity of crude oil from the developing countries. It is, on average, about 400,000 tons a year. The Soviet Union is also selling us 7.2 billion cubic meters of natural gas [period of time not specified] which constitutes 88 percent of our consumption. Without those and other Soviet deliveries of decisive fuels and raw materials, the stability and planned development of our economy would be unthinkable.

The only feasible path for the Czechoslovak economy in the future is the development of nuclear energy. It is not possible to continue building new thermal power stations in Czechoslovakia, because we would not be able to secure the fuel for them. That is why the construction of thermal power stations in our country will practically cease with the completion of the Melnik III and Prunerov II power stations, which are now under construction.

The CSSR hydro-energy potential also provides a certain alternative. It is estimated at 10 billion kWh. Some 40 percent of that potential is being utilized at present. With the construction of the planned projects on the Danube and on the river Vam, the degree of utilization will increase to about 60 percent. Apart from them there are pumped-storage power plants under construction, which repump--at times of low electricity consumption--water into reservoirs located in higher altitudes and supply their output at times of energy consumption peaks. Last year such an electric power station was put into operation in Dalesice. Another is under construction on the Cierny Vah, and more are being planned. However, they all can be regarded merely as supplementary resources in our economy. The main role must be played by nuclear energy.

For years Czechoslovakia, in cooperation and with the assistance of the USSR, has been doing research in this direction. Immediately after the commissioning of the Obninskaya nuclear power plant the USSR offered to cooperate with Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries in developing nuclear technology. Agreements were concluded on the joint research and development of the then promising types of nuclear reactors. Czechoslovakia studied the use of natural uranium. On the basis of the joint research, an experimental power station using natural uranium was built in Jaslovske Bohunice. The problems that have appeared in development and in the course of the experiment--not only in our country but elsewhere in the world as well--led to a reassessment of their use. Most states that experimented with these reactors abandoned them. Canada, which advanced the farthest in research, is the only country to have retained it.

In 1969 the orientation of the further development of the Czechoslovak energy sector to the construction of the nuclear power blocs of the Voronex type, cooled and moderated [moderovany] by normal water, was finally decided. Since then a part of the nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice (the total capacity will be 1760 mW) has been put into operation, with USSR assistance, and the construction of four blocs of the VVER 440 type has started in Dukovany. The construction of four blocs of the VVER 440 type is being prepared in Mochovice, as is the constsuction of four blocs of the VVER 1000 type near Malovice.

By 1990 the capacity of nuclear power plants in the CSSR should be 10,000 mW, which represents an annual electricity production of some 42 billion kWh, about two-thirds of our present electricity production.

RUDE PRAVO WARNS AGAINST REPEATING 1978 PLAN MISTAKES

AU081640 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "All Seven"]

[Excerpts] The analysis of the gradual elimination of the January production shortfall indicates with increasing clarity that what is involved is not merely the overcoming of the consequences of a short-term energy crisis but, above all, coping with long-term problems, problems that reached extraordinary dimensions in connection with some other phenomena because they either had not been solved or because the solution had been postponed. Among the other phenomena, the change in the evaluation of plan fulfillment on the basis of seven binding indexes was not without a substantial impact. The previous evaluation based on gross production output was in many respects relatively lenient with regard to actual effectiveness and quality of work, especially as far as managerial and organizing work was concerned. However, the categorization into several binding indexes immediately revealed all the shortcomings.

The above statement is confirmed both by the results in the first three quarters of this year and by the development in October and November. By the end of September the production shortfall was reduced by a billion, in October by another 200 million and the production output of only one-third of a day is needed to eliminate the shortfall (we do not yet know the November results). Yet more than one-half of all industrial enterprises (51.2 percent) failed to fulfill at least one of the seven indexes.

The view still prevails among many economic workers that the consequences of the energy problems at the beginning of the year affect the efforts for overcoming the present difficulties. In fact, however, we are now confronting problems that originated as early as at the end of last year when the plants rushed their work and did not consider the number of work projects already in process. That was adversely reflected in this year's supplier-consignee relations and in the insuring of production in terms of materials and technology. Moreover, at some places the situation was aggravated by the attempt of some enterprises to speedily make up for the production shortfall by implementing changes in the production programs that--indeed--led to a speedy liquidation of the gross output deficit in many cases but, on the other hand, deepened the unevenness of supplies, with all its harmful consequences.

That practice can also be seen as a manifestation of inertia in the thinking of some executives, who had for years been accustomed to single index, that of gross production. [paragraph continues]

The single index of gross production was much easier to fulfill and did not cause the anxiety that the nonfulfillment of some sales aspects would have a negative impact on the computation of remunerations. The inertia in the thinking of a considerable number of executives was also manifested, throughout the first half of the year, in the hopes that it would be necessary--view of the extraordinary circumstances--either to adjust the plan or to make the new indexes less binding. However, neither has happened. Even at the the end of the year nothing will be changed with regard to the requirement to evaluate in a comprehensive and exacting manner the results of the fulfillment of all seven binding indexes and to observe the planned relationship between the growth of labor productivity and the growth of average wages. That is likely to result in conflicts in some organizations because the nonfulfillment of any one of the binding indexes will also be reflected in the sphere of remunerations. This will be the case particularly in places where they still speculate how to avoid the adverse influences, instead of exerting a concentrated effort to overcome them.

The analysis of this year's experiences in economy shows that the main cause of the complicated situation of plants, enterprises and branches at the end of the year is not the energy situation but, above all, the insufficient comprehensive preparation of this year's plan and the insufficient interaction between the individual parts of the plan and the resulting difficulties in supplier-consignee relations. The situation in capital investment construction, in putting new facilities into operation has, for instance, been caused to a considerable degree by the insufficiently thorough balancing of deliveries and work operations. The persisting unevenness in plan fulfillment, lack of resolve and also of courage on the part of the executives to take healthy risks and paper-work approaches to problems are warning signals that must be taken into consideration in preparing the 1980 plan, for that plan to be better implemented and insured and thus more effective as an instrument of management.

MANAGERS FAIL TO MEET DUTIES, INCREASE EFFICIENCY

AU111335 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "More Deeds"]

[Excerpts] The demand of the 15th CPCZ Congress to markedly improve the efficiency of the national economy and the quality of all work in the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is rightly depicted as our strategic economic course. Not for one moment can there be any doubt about its correctness; life itself daily proves what an urgent need there is for achieving ever better results at all workplaces in order to stabilize the dynamics of the economy's upsurge as well as to consolidate the standard of living.

Immediately after the 15th CPCZ Congress, our entire society identified itself with the proclaimed strategic course. Increasing the efficiency and quality of all work has become the content of innumerable socialist pledges, the program of the socialist labor brigades' activity and the objective of the comprehensive rationalization brigades' efforts. All our departments, production and trade and economic units, enterprises and organizations have identified themselves with it.

By elaborating key directives for increasing efficiency and qulaity in individual branches and sectors there have been created the necessary prerequisites for the realization of this very necessary plan. [paragraph continues]

The directive for the Sixth 5-Year Plan has quite specifically listed many of the prerequisites for greater efficiency in the national economy, and within the framework of the skeleton tasks it provided the correct guidance on the direction in which the main efforts should be exerted, on what to concentrate our attention and what to avoid.

But in spite of that, the balance sheet of the results of the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan to date shows deviations from the planned intention, efficiency and quality are not increasing at the desired rate--a matter that multiplies the difficulties arising from external economic conditions as well as from unexpected climatic changes. Instead of an honest analysis of the causes of the inadequate rise in efficiency and quality, many organizations and enterprises blame the weak successes of their own activity precisely on objective causes (on external economic and climatic conditions), a practice that prolongs the effect of subjective influences.

One has to say that in many cases the subjective causes lie in the discrepancy between words and deeds. In every one of our enterprises and organizations there is a lot of talk going on about the necessity to improve work and its results. The same words are being repeated, but the most important thing is missing: more concrete deeds and a consistent realization of all suggestions. Problems are not resolved but circumvented, and there is pronounced conciliatory attitude toward mediocrity. There is nothing wrong with trying to fulfill tasks the easy way, but this becomes contemptible if such a path is at variance with the interests of the whole society, long-term programs of national economic development and the policy of consolidating social security, and if the mandatory party resolutions, government decisions and so forth are not respected. For example, it has been stressed more than once that it is necessary to put an end to inefficient production methods--there are even the so-called absorption [utlumove] programs, but in reality not much has been absorbed. Production without any prospects still continues, and many workers badly needed elsewhere, especially in highly productive sectors with long-term prospects, are engaged in inadequately productive activity.

The frequently criticized inadequate innovation program is not so much affected by a dearth of ideas as by the aversion of many managers to introduce new production lines. They have become indolent. They will not stray from the beaten track and could not care less that this is at variance with their frequent declarations about the need to improve efficiency. But who else is to determine a newcourse in an enterprise or organization? And if the manager is a party member--how does this square with his duty to fulfill party decisions?

In other places again--at conferences, meetings and consultations--they ramble on endlessly about efficiency and quality, but do not get at all excited about the fact that they must pay high fines, the cost of claims connected with poor products, compensation for rejects and so forth--from the enterprise's funds. After all, it not just money that is involved here, but also wasted energy, raw materials, the performance of machinery and installations and working time. In more than one case there is also involved the loss of domestic and foreign customers' trust. All declarations about efficiency and quality are an empty talk if they cannot be supported by concrete deeds.

But there are also other bad habits that make a cliche out of an urgent demand. Among these is placing one's own interests above the larger interest when going about plan fulfillment. Shortcomings in the standard of management and organizational work result in the fluctuation of the production cycle. Orders are completed and dispatched in the final days of appropriate planning period, and in this way the lack of balance is being transferred to other enterprises. [paragraph continues]

In other quarters they do not devote enough effort to a well thought out improvement of production, to perfecting products and improving their functional qualities and utility value; instead, they are busy figuring out how to raise the prices of their products and thus make the fulfillment of plan easy for themselves.

These and many other shortcomings arise from an inadequate sense of responsibility in carrying out one's function, weak management and organizational ability, an incorrect approach toward the fulfillment of tasks, and failure to grasp the correct significance of some measures. But they also arise from indolence, the inability to adapt to new demands and so forth.

Let us admit that efficiency and quality are words that are easy to pronounce but more difficult to grasp. Their significance can be brought home to workers and foremen with the aid of simplification and practical explanation by concrete examples. But ranking personnel must know the significance of the two notions inside out and must also know how to go about transforming words into deeds.

When inadequate results in the sphere of efficiency are criticized, not infrequently there are objections heard to the effect that not all the prerequisites had been created for this or that enterprise or organization. This can be accepted only in individual cases which have no character of permanence. But these objections are mostly manifestations of either a lack of comprehension or of the inability to find the correct path and to create prerequisites in a planned manner in the enterprise itself or in cooperation with its superior unit. After all, it is hardly possible to endow all enterprises with optimal conditions for a very simple reason: Efficiency cannot be arranged from the top. It has to originate at the bottom, in production. That is where one has to look for and utilize reserves which greatly decide the issue of increased efficiency and improved quality.

When efficiency and quality are not increasing at the desired rate, it is necessary to employ energetic measures. The first and most important thing is to get down to cases as regards these two notions, and produce tangible deeds.

In our country we often say that our working people have "golden hands," that they can produce exemplary performances. This really is so. If directors are not afraid of effective changes in the production processes and production programs, the workers will help them in the implementation despite all the difficulties that are usually involved. If one comes to collectives at worksites with a clear concept aimed at increasing efficiency and quality, they will regard its realization as a matter of honor. It is possible to accomplish anything, but one must want to.

'PRINCIPLEDNESS' CRUCIAL TO ECONOMIC MANAGERS' PERFORMANCE

AU091545 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Principledness"]

[Excerpts] One must not generalize and state that our leading economic managers lack principles. That would be unfounded slander and a lie putting all of them without exception into an incorrect and false light. [paragraph continues]

After all, we have hundreds of managers, who--despite many difficulties and complications--are fulfilling their everyday tasks selflessly, enthusiastically and excellently, who work in an intellectual and scientific manner, who do not let themselves be crowned by the operative [as published]. Thinking and working in an anticipatory and future-oriented way are the main features of dynamic development--in the sense of the tasks of the plan and of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

Certainly, we have dozens of others who think and work in an extensive [extensivnim], traditional and routine way. Dressed up in an iron shirt of habit and folksy notions, they want--with old methods and practices--to achieve the unachievable. That is a deceptive, treacherous and short-lived path which leads, and it cannot end anywhere else, into a blind alley; without entry or exit and without scope for a revolutionary upsurge. To appeal to them, however, with attractive slogans, to stir them and persuade them with logic and good humor is, as a rule, not enough. They lack the attitude of a communist fighter. They lack principledness.

When a specific manager lacks that quality, he lacks it toward specific duties and tasks. It might range from disinterest, underestimating and circumventing the solution to problems of work discipline and uncomradely relations at the work place, all the way to shortcomings in the material and technical needs of securing production. It can include unwillingness to fully utilize existing reserves, thus making efforts to economize and to increase efficiency and quality easy for himself. Or he may underestimate the views of his fellow-workers, create an atmosphere favorable to hangers-on, mischief-makers and adulators, misuse his post for personal benefit and so forth.

A serious matter, for example, is the increasing number of "arguments" by managers who --when reproached for inconsistently fighting employees who produce shoddy work, who are absent without valid reason, who drift from job to job, and who violate work and technological discipline--explain that they are forced to act as they do. They are allegedly hamstrung by the lack of manpower. If they demanded order and consistent fulfillment of duties from their subordinates, they would run the risk that those criticized would quit and go to another job and that the managers' difficulties would increase still more.

When a communist manager thinks and reasons like that, where is his authority, his responsibility? What does his conscience say to that and what about the interests of society which he is obliged to safeguard and defend? To what level does he degrade his educational activity, the entire political-educational, mass-political work and personal agitation at the place of work for which he is responsible?

Or let us take another example: The "haggling" between the planning bodies and the individual departments about the plan's tasks for the following year repeats itself every year. Society's interests clash with local interests. The fact that this year the departments subordinated to the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic demanded more than Kcs12 billion in excess of the directive of the 1980 plan is perhaps the most telling evidence of this.

Here, logically, emerges the following question: Where, in such and similar situations, is the principledness of the manager? On to which siding are society's needs and interests shunted? Why does the well-known proverb, "The shirt is closer than the jacket," also prevail in the case of those comrades?

Those people who think that principledness should be a quality only of leading economic managers are wrong. That would be like preaching water and drinking wine. The demand [for principledness] has universal validity; it applies to me, to you, to him, to everyone--no matter where he works or what post he holds.

One's ideological steel and the maturity of one's party spirit are shown and tested in the struggle against shortcomings. A communist has no right to reconcile himself to waste, inefficiency and poor products. Equally, he has no right to turn a blind eye to bureaucracy, to petty bourgeois phenomena and to careerism. He cannot strike the pose of an impartial, uninvolved spectator when someone vandalizes or steals the property of the whole society, or when he appropriates for himself from the common loaf more than he is entitled to.

A man lacking principles is like a barren fruit tree: Although he might have green leaves, there will be no fruit.

It can be said without exaggeration that we all would be in the best position if principledness was an organic part of our character, thinking, attitudes and actions.

EDITORIAL EXPLAINS PARTY ROLE IN PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU120837 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Each Person is Responsible"]

[Excerpts] It is a fact that the offensive campaign under the party's leadership--as well as the impact of effective political and technical-organizational measures for liquidating the deficits in this year's plan fulfillment and for fulfilling the plan under more difficult external and internal conditions--was both useful and necessary and yielded appropriate results, even though it had disrupted the regularity and dynamics of the fulfillment rate in planned tasks. Another fact is that we actually have prerequisites for achieving better results in economy than those that are now being achieved. Then where is our insufficiently utilized potential? For instance: In working places with a nonstop production process, semiautomated machinery is being utilized each day during only approximately 7 hours of pure working time; the fully automated machinery only 10 hours; the expensive machines imported from capitalist states only 0.6 hours longer than the machines produced at home; and so forth.

The use of working time in shifts, particularly at the beginning of this year, was problematic and atypical for known reasons; we often improvised and much was also redeemed by inevitable overtime work, but in many instances it seems as though the extraordinary situation at the beginning of this year had suited many people--serving as a pretext for the rest of the year, even after conditions will have become normalized. Actually, everything, every failure of an indivudual or an organization can be explained away, depending on to whom one is "rendering accounts" and according to the arguments the person receiving the explanation can cite in return. Undoubtedly it was a great contribution that the heads of organizations that had not fulifilled the plan for the first half of the year had to come and "render accounts" to the Slovak Communist Party's (CPSL) Central Committee and its department for party work in the industry, building industry, transportation and communications. On certain days the enterprise director in question, the chairman of the CPSL All-Factory Committee and of the Enterprise Committee of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (RCH), the director general and his deputy, the minister and the representative of the Slovak Planning Commission were summoned. First the enterprise representatives explained why they had not fulfilled the plan, and then all those present had to present their views. It was not very pleasant to answer the specific, boring questions put by the comrades from the CPSL Central Committee to the executive workers present. [paragraph continues]

Thus, there emerged quite a few gaps in the utilization of relations among the authorities in their specific functions, as well as in relations along the enterprise general management-ministry line and vice-versa; and most importantly, it separated the subjective influences from the objective ones, and ways and means were agreed on for solving the problem situations.

Such probing, or better said, such a method of deep and comprehensive party-economic analysis used in the endeavor to find a way out and also the determination of persons specifically responsible for the solution agreed on should become the basis of implementing the party's leading role in economy, even in basic party organizations and particularly in the CPSL all-factory committees--and not only regarding the fulfillment or nonfulfillment of the plan as a whole, but also in all decisive indexes under observation.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ATTENDS FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD122250 Prague CTK in English 2029 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A friendly meeting was organized in Prague Wednesday evening by the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee and the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Central Committee at the conclusion of the Month of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship.

The meeting was attended by a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the government and the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, led by Party Secretary Mikulas Beno. Also present were Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich and representatives of the socialist countries' embassies in Czechoslovakia.

The main address at the meeting was delivered by Mikulas Beno who stressed that the Month of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship became also this year a great manifestation of fraternal international relations of the Czechoslovak working class, farmers, socialist intelligentsia and youth to the Soviet Union, its Leninist party and heroic people.

Mokulas Beno recalled the 36th anniversary of the signing of the first Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war cooperation which created a firm basis for the further cooperation between the two countries.

He also said that the Czechoslovak-Soviet relations reached a qualitatively higher level after the 1969 April plenary session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee with the new leadership of the party, headed by its General Secretary Gustav Husak.

CHARTER SIGNATORY FRANTISEK KRIEGEL DIES

Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Dec 79 p 9 WA

[Text] Dr Frantisek Kriegel, former president of the Czechoslovak National Front, died in Prague Sunday night of a heart attack.

A senior politician of prominence during the 1968 Prague events, Frantisek Kriegel was one of the signatories of Charter 77. A one-time deputy of the National Assembly, he was expelled from the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia for his opposition to the stationing of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia.

COMMENTATOR ANALYZES CARTER SPEECH ON U.S. ARMS SPENDING

DW131147 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 13 Dec 79 DW

[Horst Kaeubler Washington dispatch]

[Text] Late last night U.S. President Carter in his office made a statement before representatives of the 100 largest monopoly associations on the U.S. arms policy of the eighties. Our correspondent Horst Daeubler followed the speech of the U.S. President. Here is his report. The time had come for America, the President said, to get rid of the trauma of the lost Vietnam war. To meet the wind of changes in the world the United States would have to be prepared for playing a new global role. The President expressed unscrupulously before the group of monopoly representatives what he meant by this. Irrespective of the sacrifices the American people have to make, the present arms expenditures of $138 billion will be increased to an absolute postward record $157 billion by 1981.

Antidetente forces in the Senate have told President Carter that they will not ratify SALT II, unless U.S. arms spending is increased by 5 percent at least in the next 5 years. In his speech of such a principled nature the U.S. chief of state did not mention with a single word that the White House to the present day has left unanswered the Soviet appeal to continue the process of detente by immediately resuming disarmament negotiations.

Irrespective of the grave consequences for an escalation of the arms race the emphasis of the new U.S. arms policy is on obtaining possession again of first-strike nuclear weapons. The term of the policy of strength is emerging again which is an expression of the doctrine not to negotiate in the realism of our times but to place the factor of blackmail in international relations into the foreground. This speech, held here in Washington several hours ago, clearly contrasts with the election pledge made 3 years ago to bring the end of the arms race nearer by cutting the arms expenditures.

KOCH VIEWS VANCE MISSION TO WEST EUROPE

DW121258 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 12 Dec 79 DW

[Rainer Koch commentary]

[Text] The attempt by U.S. Secretary of State Vance to secure the support of the governments in London, Paris, Rome and Bonn during his visits there obviously was not very successful. Even in the FRG where Foreign Minister Genscher stressed Bonn's support for Washington prior to the arrival of the U.S. visitor, he evidently achieved hardly any concrete results, apart from verbal statements. Listen to a commentary by Rainer Koch.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, expressing general regret in a commentary today on the reserved attitude of Washington's Western allies, cannot help saying that what is in the back of the pretexts is the fear of the risk involved, as well as the question of why the Europeans should help Washington out of a dilemma into which it has gotten itself through its own fault. By the way, this question has been raised not only in the capitals of the four countries visited by Vance.

Whereas there is general agreement that the safety of the diplomatic personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran must be guaranteed, which is known to have been demanded at the UN Security Council with the support of the Soviet Union, and the Western states, too, show but little inclination to back the aggravation of the conflict in Iran forced by the United States.

Japan, which does not share in the U.S. financial reprisals against Iran, told Washington that owing to national interests Tokyo cannot participate in economic sanctions against Iran. The Swiss Government gave similar reasons earlier this week.

With reference to the Vance mission AFP wrote that the West European states would have to draw conclusions of their own from the current situation, (?because) a trade embargo against Iran would have more serious repercussions on their economy than on that of the United States. It is on this point where the Western business world has concerns. There are apprehensions that the policy of blackmail and pressure pursued by Washington against Iran without restraint would by no means only affect the Iranian side but also the European and Japanese industries which in part are closely intertwined with the Iranian economy. The president of the Federal German Association of Industry and Commerce, Wolff von Amerongen, for instance, expressed doubts about it in a statement over the FRG Second Television channel yesterday. Boycott measures were not agreed upon between the Federal Government and business quarters, Von Amerongen said.

In addition to these economic considerations the question has been raised with growing intensity in the West as to whether it is justified for the United States to seriously aggravate the situation, not lastly in order to protect a man who is accountable for the death of tens of thousands of Iranians, namely the deposed shah, whose extradition has been demanded by Iran. In Washington, however, there are no indications of a change of approach regarding Iran dictated by political reason. On the contrary, with the transfer of the destroyer tender "Dixie" to the Indian Ocean, the preparations for a military adventure are continued. The proponents of gunboat policy in the U.S. Government apparently continue to have the majority.

STATEMENT ON GDR-USSR INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION 25TH MEETING

AU122145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Dec 79 p 6 AU

["Statement on the 25th Session of the GDR-USSR Intergovernmental Commission"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Monday, 10 December 1979, the 25th meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR took place. The delegations were headed by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and by Nikolay Tikhonov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Nikolay Tikhonov was received for a talk by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman.

The meeting centered on measures for implementing the program of specialization and cooperation in production for the period up to 1990, which was signed during the official visit of friendship of the USSR party-government delegation led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. This program stipulates the basic directions of development of the two countries' economic relations.

The commission adopted the "main directions of the development of specialization and cooperation" for the following sectors: Chemistry and petrochemistry, electronic industry, electro-technical industry, instrument making, machine tools, foundry machinery, textile and printing machinery, machinery for the food industry, glass-making machinery, agricultural machinery and light industry.

The agreed "main directions" comprise measures aimed at utilizing the possibilities of specialization and cooperation in production, at accelerating scientific-technical progress and at increasing effectiveness by means of joint intensification, rationalization and reconstruction of existing production capacities. These measures are an inseparable element of the tasks to be fulfilled in compliance with the program of specialization and cooperation up to 1990, and they are to be implemented under the responsibility of the ministries.

It was decided to work out, for the next meetings of the intergovernmental commission, main directions in specialization and cooperation for further important branches of the economy.

A government protocol on implementation of the government agreement of further developing integration in the field of chemical industry for the period after 1980 was signed at the commission meeting.

The agreement provides for the long-term mutually beneficial exchange of chemical basic materials and semi-finished products from the USSR for highly refined chemical products from the GDR. The government protocol regulates the questions of specifications, technical and delivery conditions, as well as the transportation of these products.

The two countries' chemical industry ministers signed an agreement on further developing the technological process for the production of low-pressure polyethylene using highly active catalysts.

Another agreement provides for cooperation regarding special types of epoxy resin, from the research and development stage to mutual deliveries, its aim being to more effectively utilize the production plants as well as to better satisfy the constantly growing demand.

With a view to further deepening research and production cooperation the GDR Ministry of Machine Tool and Processing Machinery Building and the USSR Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, an agreement was signed for cooperation in the development, production and mutual deliveries of tools made of synthetic diamonds and other superhard materials. The purpose of the agreement is the intensification and rationalization in machine building, the glass industry, metallurgy and other branches, through the introduction of effective technologies, the development of new tools and materials. The commission adopted a number of stipulations for the shaping of cooperation, among others in the field of efficient energy utilization, the use of modern building materials, engine construction and light industry.

The decision of the 25th meeting, especially the agreements concluded, constitute important steps toward implementing the program of specialization and cooperation in production up to 1990 between the the two countries.

Participants in the talks of the intergovermental commission were:

On the GDR side: Herbert Weiz, deputy Council of Ministers chairman, minister of science and technology and deputy chairman of the GDR part of the commission; Karl Gruenheid, state secretary in the State Planning Commission, deputy chairman of the GDR part of the commission; Otto Arndt, minister of transport; Werner Buschmann, minister of light industry; Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building; Werner Greiner-Petter, minister of glass and ceramics; Wolfgang Junker, minister of construction; Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade; Otfried Steger, minister of electrical engineering and electronics; Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry; Gerhard Zimmermann, minister of heavy machine construction and plant construction; Guenther Ehrensperger, SED Central Committee department chief.

Horst Tschanter, head of the CEMA Working Group of the SED Central Committee; Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary of the Ministry of Science and Technology; Erich Reim, state secretary of the Ministry of General Engineering, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicle Building; Gunther Fritzsching, chief of the USSR Department of the State Planning Committee, responsible secretary of the GDR part of the commission; Karl-Heinz Richter, head of the permanent representation of the GDR part of the commission in Moscow.

The 25th meeting of the commission was also attended by Harry Ott, GDR ambassador in the USSR.

Attending on the part of the USSR were: M. P. Kovalev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, deputy chairman of the Soviet part of the commission; A. K. Antonov, minister of electrical equipment industry; L. A. Kostandov, minister of chemical industry; I. I. Pudkov, minister of machine building for light and food industry and household appliances; I. F. Sinitsyn, minister of tractor and agricultural machine building; N. N. Tarasov, minister of light industry; V. G. Kolesnikov, first deputy minister of electronics industry; A. A. Pavlov, first deputy minister of machine tool and tool building industry; V. N. Tretyakov, first deputy minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems; N. D. Komarev, deputy minister of foreign trade; N. N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; N. I. Sorokin, deputy minister of the oil processing industry; S. G. Zmeul, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture; Y. S. Medvedkov, responsible secretary of the Soviet part of the commission; and N. A. Baturin, permanent representative of the Soviet part of the commission in the GDR.

The talks were also attended by P. A. Abrasimov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the GDR.

'NAZI' PROVOCATION AGAINST GDR JOURNALIST IN FRG

AU120931 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[ADN correspondent's dispatch from Ketsch, FRG: "Nazi Provocation in the FRG Against GDR Journalist--Accredited Press Representative Physically Threatened--Police Looked On"]

[Text] A serious provocation was committed against a GDR journalist accredited to the FRG on 8 December. Winfried Neubert, ADN correspondent in the FRG, was threatened physically and hindered in his work by neo-Nazis in Ketsch near Mannheim (Baden-Wuerttemberg). When he wanted to report on the party congress of the neo-Nazi NPD from Rheinhalle in Ketsch, he was forcibly denied admittance to the hall by thugs in black uniforms, members of the NPD's youth organization posted there. They shouted at him: "ADN, get out of here!"

When the journalist proved that he was a duly accredited journalist in the FRG, the NPD people answered with rude insults. They encircled him and threatened him: "We will beat you up if you don't disappear." NPD people shouted in the fascist jargon: "Scram, swine!" and "Go back where you came from!" The correspondent had already been stopped, his credentials checked and was finally announced to the neo-Nazis by police officers, whose barbed wire jungles and iron bar fences he had to cross. The police condoned the provocations. They did nothing to protect the correspondent or help him.

AGENT FOR GDR INTELLIGENCE SENTENCED IN WEST BERLIN

LD101836 Hamburg DPA in German 1703 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin Superior Court today sentenced Reinhard Neugebauer, former chief of the Berlin Association of the German Camping Club, to 2 years' imprisonment for secret service activities. From October 1961 to January 1979, Neugebauer worked, among other things, as a messenger for GDR military intelligence, delivered messages to dead-letter boxes, discovered certain addresses and supplied maps, books and office material.

In the court's opinion, although the material and information supplied were generally accessible to the public, supplying it to the secret service of a foreign power nevertheless violated the Federal Republic's interests. Neugebauer's statement that he had not intended to work against Germany was not accepted by the court. [Words indistinct] defense counsel is to appeal against the sentence and Neugebauer was released after sentence was pronounced. The court lifted the arrest warrant against him because there is no danger of collusion.

DEFENSE MINISTER ATTENDS AIR FORCE, OFFICERS' MEETING

AU121524 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Dec 79 p 2 AU

["Our Homeland's Airspace Reliably Protected: Meeting of Young Officers of the National People's Army [NPA] "]

[Summary] "Leipzig (ADN)--A meeting of young officers of the air force and Air Defense Force, in which their wives also participated, took place in Leipzig on Saturday [9 December]. On this occasion Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and national defense minister, praised the outstanding performances of the members of these NPA branch forces in protecting the socialist gains. He underscored in a greetings letter: Regardless whether as a military pilot or a technician, an antiaircraft missile or radar operator, or whether in the special troops and services or command posts--the members of the air force and Air Defense Force have always proven in faithful affinity with their Soviet comrades in arms their combat readiness and commitment in order to safely protect the airspace of our socialist homeland."

At the beginning of their meeting the army members visited enterprises and conducted talks with working people at a festive meeting in the new town hall. Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy defense minister and chief of the air force and Air Defense Force, thanked the young officers for their loyal fulfillment of their duties and the wives for their understanding support, and subsequently outlined the tasks of the commanders, staff officers and political workers in the eighties. In talks in which GDR Cosmonaut Col Sigmund Jaehn and Soviet comrades in arms also participated, the officers reported how they are struggling for a high level of combat readiness in their collectives.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL ON TOURISM--A protocol on the further development of the exchange of tourists between the GDR and the USSR was signed after several days of consultations on Friday [7 Dec] in the Ministry of Transport. It provides for an expansion in the exchange of tourists between the two countries for the years 1981-85. Among other things, new routes and programs will be developed for GDR tourists during that period. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK TO VISIT FRG 19 DECEMBER

LD122152 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 12 Dec, PAP--Following the invitation of the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek will pay an official visit to that country on December 19-20.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS U.S. EVALUATIONS OF TERRORISM

AU121420 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[Article signed "(MB)": "American Evaluations--Intensification of Acts of Terror; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE U.S. STUDY PUBLISHED LAST NOVEMBER NOTED AN UNUSUAL INTENSIFICATION OF TERRORISM IN MANY COUNTRIES. ACCORDING TO THE STUDY, THE NUMBER OF ACTS OF TERRORISM WILL EXCEED 3,000 BY THE END OF 1979, THAT IS, IT WILL BE TWICE AS HIGH AS LAST YEAR AND 4 TIMES AS HIGH IN 1970.

Acts of terrorism include coups, abduction, hijacking, bombing and holdups and assaults for specific purposes.

Patrick McGuire, the author of the study, said in New York that in many regions of the world "terrorist attacks are now as certain as rainfall." ALMOST THREE QUARTERS OF THE ACTS OF TERRORISM TAKE PLACE IN 14 STATES, ABOVE ALL IN THE UNITED STATES, ARGENTINA, ITALY AND COLUMBIA. WHENEVER RANSOM IS INVOLVED THE TERRORISTS' DEMANDS INCREASE ALL THE TIME. MCGUIRE ESTIMATES THAT THE TERRORISTS HAVE SCOOPED ABOUT $150 MILLION SINCE 1977.

At the time the study was published a symposium was being held in Chicago to discuss terrorism. The symposium was attended by scientists and representatives of the the State Department and the Department of Justice and various views were aired.

DR ALEXANDER, EDITOR OF THE PERIODICAL "TERRORISM", PUT FORWARD AN ALARMING THESIS THAT WITHIN 10 YEARS, AT THE MOST, THE TERRORISTS WILL GAIN ACCESS TO NUCLEAR WEAPONS. On the other hand, Prof Bassiouni said that the range and potential of international terrorism had been greatly exaggerated, but he also expressed the fear that terrorism in the United States may increase.

CHINA ATTEMPTS TO SUBVERT SOUTHEAST ASIAN STATES

LD122154 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

["Beijing's 'Bridges of Friendship'"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Dec, PAP--Despite reiterated assurances of refraining from interference into the internal affairs of Asian countries, China has been continuously developing subversive activities against legal governments to the west and south of its borders, writes a Polish news agency INTERPRESS commentator.

A long-term goal set before the hegemonistic course taken by the present Beijing leaders is to gain influence on the political and socio-economic processes evolving in the ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] countries, in India, Burma, Afghanistan.

The issue of the pro-Maoist guerrilla forces, which have been upsetting stability and life in many Asian countries remaining in the so-called centre of Beijing's attention, continues to be one of the key points in the normalization of relations between the ASEAN nations and China.

This guerrilla activity arouses well-grounded concern in the ASEAN capitals as it testifies to the fact that if Beijing finds it convenient and purposeful, it will not hesitate to use any levers of pressure it chooses on these countries, using its supporters of various anti-government groupings as well.

The same tactics we can also observe in Beijing's relations with India. In this case, too, many a time did the Chinese leaders assure India of their striving towards improving the climate of these relations and of their readiness for establishing good-neighbourly cooperation. The reality, however, stands in clear contrast to this "diplomacy of smiles". It is not a secret that Beijing has been backing the military activities of separatist forces in India.

In Afghanistan, the Chinese act as supporters of all the forces interested in disorganizing the nation's life and disintegrating the Afghan society.

The specific taste of the Chinese "traditional friendship" is also known to Burma.

Similarly, China's subversive role is clearly visible in Laos where Beijing is making attempts at inciting a civil strife between various national minority groups.

Beijing's strategy in the situation that arose in the Indochinese Peninsula in the past four years has focused on counteracting the socialist development of the countries on the peninsula, their peaceful and good-neighbourly co-operation, which pose a natural threat to the Chinese expansionism in that region, says the Polish commentator in conclusion.

SEJM SESSION SCHEDULED FOR 21 DECEMBER

LD121838 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Dec, PAP--The Sejm Presidium decided to call the 27th session of the Sejm (parliament) of the Polish People's Republic on December 21, 1979.

The session will begin at 10 A.M. On the agenda will be: A report by the commission for the economic plan, budget and finances on the drafts of a resolution on the national socio-economic plan for 1980 and the 1980 budget bill.

GIEREK WARNS OF COMING ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS AT KATOWICE CONFERENCE

LD111645 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Speech by Edward Gierek, PZPR CC first secretary, at the 16th voivodship report-back and election conference in Katowicz on 10 December--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, I would like, to begin with, to thank the voivodship party organization, its leadership and all of you gathered here for inviting me to your conference. I shall always be linked to you with the best of feelings. It was from here, from Silesia and the basin, that I established the fundamental truths and values of my life. For a number of years we conducted together our daily party work. Here, in Katowicze Voivodship, I am among people who are close to me, among comrades with whom I am linked by many matters, ideas and experiences. That is why, always, with the same deep emotions, I appear at my--and I think I have the right to call it mine--voivodship party organization. [applause]

Allow me on behalf of the Central Committee of our party and myself personally to convey to you words of highest appreciation and gratitude for the impressive achievements of the Katowicz Party Organization, for your selfless work for Poland, for the contribution of the working people of Silesia and the basin to our national achievements. I am especially grateful for the results of the production and social pledges with which you greeted the 35th anniversary of People's Poland.

In the report of the executive of the Katowicz Voivodship PZPR Committee and in a speech by Comrade Zdzislaw Grudzien, you have presented the results of the party work in the last term of office and the program of action for the coming years. Your discussion has confirmed the correctness of the evaluations and intentions contained in both these documents, as well as giving the full support to the guidelines of the Central Committee for the Eighth PZPR Congress. I am pleased with this and at the same time I feel it makes it my duty to stick to the course of our party with strength so that this course is always in accordance with the views and aspirations of the millions of its members and the will of the working class and the whole nation. [applause]

Our party has become the party of the entire nation for the very reason that it has its roots deep in the Polish working class; that it was able accurately to express its patriotic and social aspirations in its policy. Thanks to that we have developed the worker-peasant alliance; we have strengthened the bond with the intelligentsia; We have brought together all working people in the historic task of building a strong and modern socialist Poland.

In the process of building socialism, the Polish working class has been transformed and its ranks have multiplied. Its standing and authority have been strengthened. The level of qualifications and awareness has risen. A great role in this was played by the manufacturing industry worker milieu, with its traditions going back many generations; with its deeply rooted patriotic and internationalist convictions; with its high moral sense and professional dignity. Today we should in every respect still facilitate the standing and influence of experienced cadre workers over the entire working class and our entire society; make widespread their attitude toward work and life, toward the affairs of the state and nation.

Your party organization is active in the largest national industrial center, in the largest agglomeration of the working class. For this reason, you contribute particularly precious values to the party's achievements. The communists of the Katowicz Voivodship have great achievements to their credit. They have reason for just pride in their achievements.

You see the tasks facing the country correctly; you effectively organize the working class and all working people in their implementation. We know well that one can always count on the PZPR members, on the working class of the manufacturing industry, on the working people of Silesia and the basin. You have proved many times your faithfulness to the party, reliability of action, and unity of words and deeds. I thank you for that. [applause]

Our party, dear comrades, is entering a decisive phase of preparations for the eighth congress. It is opened by today's conference. In the coming period, voivodship party organizations in the whole country will be making up a balance sheet of their achievements and outlining the tasks in their further work. They will also be summing up the course of the precongress discussion to date, a discussion which has been going on for 6 weeks in basic factory and urban party organizations. They will be electing delegates to the congress who, with the vote of confidence of the 3 million members of the PZPR, will approve the program of Poland's development in the 1980s.

Preparations for the congress are today focusing the attention of working people in town and country, the whole of Polish society. We have every reason to say that the Central Committee guidelines satisfy party members and nonparty people. They set out the entire complexities of the socioeconomic situation in which we find ourselves, both its positive as well as its negative aspects. They show what our nation, under the party's leadership, has done and has achieved in the seventies. But on the other hand, they do not hide anything, they do not hide unsolved problems; they stress the tasks which lie ahead of us. The implementation of those tasks will demand perseverence; it will demand redoubled efforts and sometimes even sacrifices. Dear comrades, we are putting the issue clearly, without ambiguity, for only in this way can the millions of patriots be won over to thought and to action in the cause of the vital interests of our state and our nation. We do not promise easy days, nor do we promise spectacular successes. We say openly that it will fall to us to grapple with a series of problems together. This was shown by the difficult current year in the national economy, when so many objective and subjective reasons made themselves painfully felt to us. But all our experience teaches that by a pessimistic attitude and empty complaining we will not achieve anything and we will not solve anything. [applause]

Only a courageous tackling of difficult issues and joint and concerted action will bear fruit. Thus it was on the threshold of the seventies; so it is today and so it will be in the future. The whole world, dear comrades, has its troubles and is trying to cope with them with varying results. But do not let us (?anesthetize) ourselves with others' worries. Nobody will settle for us Poles what we have to settle for ourselves. The great majority of our society knows and understands that truth.

That is why the guidelines for the Eighth PZPR Congress have encountered such a wide response. They are accompanied by a constructive and matter-of-fact debate, marked not only be criticism but also by a feeling of responsibility. The debate allows many of the subjective reasons for the current difficulties to be exposed and it offers the best solutions, awakens social initiatives and concern for the country's problems. This tone of the precongress debate makes one full of confidence that together we will be able to cope with the challenge of the coming years. [applause]

We wish, dear comrades, that the aims and intentions of our party sink deeply into the social conscience and become the property of the whole nation. Everyone who is concerned about the food of Poland has the opportunity to express his views and submit his proposals and should take advantage of this opportunity. We appreciate the voice of millions of members of our party, allied parties, masses of nonparty people and committed working people. This is the voice of the collective wisdom of the nation which has always been to the party the most reliable indicator and the assurance of the success of the national plans.

We believe that the preparations for the congress will continue to be accompanied by civic concern for the matters of the country and increased pace of work in all spheres.

I assure you, dear comrades, that we will carefully consider the critical remarks and proposals submitted by you. You may rest assured that we will do everything so that the program adopted at the eighth congress is your program, the program which developed from the ambitions, capabilities and needs of working people. The future is in your hands, as the managers of our People's Poland.

You deliberated, dear comrades, at your own work places, at the mines and metallurgical works, enterprises and factories, institutions and educational centers of Katowice Voivodship, how best to cope with the tasks of the eighties. This is the most important question and the answer to it must be sought by all together and each one of us separately. Nobody will relieve us of this duty. Let each one of us thus ask himself: What more can I do for the country to be more effective so that thriftiness, carefulness and observance of duty are not just empty words? We must also, more consistently than ever before, launch an uncompromising battle against all manifestations of evil--and there is no shortage of them around us. Wherever we encounter wastefulness, lack of consideration for the job or the people, dishonesty, lack of responsibility, wherever egoist and individualist attitudes become apparent, let us express in all these cases our most decisive protest. There is no shortage of honest, hard-working and clever people in Poland. They are the natural allies of our party. This is a great force which we must motivate. Together we are able to face all obstacles and together we are able to fulfill even the most difficult tasks which will be set before us.

In any case, the working class of Silesia and the Basin do not have to be persuaded into that. This region is famous for its industriousness and reliability; it is famous for its love of the fatherland, for the self-sacrifice and discipline of its inhabitants. Poland knowns, respects and values your good work, your ambition to be in the forefront, your initiative and innovation. These traits handed down from generation to generation are values worthy in every way of respect and imitation by our whole country. You know well, comrades, the country's socioeconomic situation. I spoke of many of its essential elements at meetings with the miners of Sosmowiec, with the Dzczecin dockers, with the farmers of the Bialystok Voivodship. I will just remind you, therefore, of the most important things.

In the seventies we undisputedly achieved a high growth rate and a considerable improvement in the standard of living of society. This can be seen by everyone who objectively and factually makes an assessment. But, irrespective of the great achievements of recent years, the difficulties connected with the development of the national economy and with meeting the requirements of our society have increased. We are going out to meet these problems halfway in the national economic plan for next year and in the plans for the next 5-year period. Above all, we must adjust our economy to the new internal and external conditions. The main thing here is to balance needs and production materials, subassemblies' and sectors' industrial cooperation. The idea is a broadly-conceived harmonization of our entire economy.

But disproportions cannot be evened out from one day to the next. I will take transport as an example, or the power industry, on whose development we have spent billions in the last 10-year period. But what was sufficient yesterday, is today far from adequate to cope with the much more advanced capabilities of the whole economy and the vastly increased needs of our community. For this very reason, in those sectors which have lagged behind we want to earmark relatively larger assets. We want to achieve an improvement by means of a better expansion of production potentials. This is decisive. But we also want to achieve it by means of a better labor organization and by a wider application of scientific solutions. This is essential to insure the correct functioning of the other sectors of the national economy, particularly those which have a direct influence on the standard of living of our society.

We attach enormous significance to increasing exports. This, comrades, is essential, regardless of what may be said about our export policy. It is essential in order to even out our balance of trade and to pay off the loans incurred for the modernization of the economy--and incurred for the purchase of grain and fodder. It is essential so that we may obtain assets for the purchase of essential materials and raw materials for industry, for grain and fodder for the future, for the development of animal breeding and also in connection with the need to expand the production of goods to enrich our market.

The tasks of the 1980 plan and the following years were defined by taking into consideration the existing conditions. They are realistic tasks, but by no means easy. Some factors contributing to the high growth rate in the 1970's--including a large labor reserve, the possibilities of increasing investment outlays, the obtaining of suitable loans abroad and the purchase of cheap raw materials and cheap fuels--all these have been exhausted. We no longer have an abundance of reserves. But, comrades, we have instead considerable potential reserves in terms of a better use of the enormous production potential we have created. In a word, we have reserves in the effectiveness of our management.

What does it mean to manage effectively? It is talked about fairly frequently, sometimes without stopping to think. In the production sphere, dear comrades, the idea is a better use of working time; a reduction in the consumption of materials and energy; a rational exploitation of the existing machine pools; a better adaptation of production assortments to needs; and increasing the quality and durability of goods. In a word, the idea is to minimize cost and maximize production.

In the investment sphere, it will be necessary to decrease the freezing of assets. It will be necessary to keep to agreed deadlines--better than we have done so far--for the commissioning of already begun investments. In foreign trade it is essential to increase the competitiveness of export offers and to obtain the best prices for the goods we sell. The idea is to enter into the foreign market more actively while simultaneously making wise, rational and economical use of import possibilities. If we can do something ourselves, then let us not look for it on foreign markets. Let us do it ourselves--unless it does not pay to produce it in Poland.

Comrades, these are matters of the highest importance and matters which provoke--and should provoke--much reflection and thought. Today, comrades, we say that the tasks with which we have been presented are realistic, and, moreover, they are undoubtedly correct, on the condition that we can, in a fundamental way, increase the effectiveness of our economy. As you well know, comrades, although we presented the matter of the qualitative factors of our development--that is, in essence, the effectiveness of management--to the country with all our strength at the seventh party congress, we did not succeed in obtaining sufficient progress in this matter of key importance for our country. It seems that one of the reasons for this state of affairs was that the appropriate decisions favoring the achievement of greater management effectiveness were not taken in time.

But there were other (?reasons). There were other reasons. For example, there emerged, because of a poor attitude toward work, a group of employees who saw only the privileges of the labor code and did not see, on the other hand, their obligations, which were also written into it. In my opinion, there are still insufficient demands made by the administrators and old workers to new employees. Thus there is a constant fluctuation. Every day an enormous number of people, for unknown reasons, do not come to work or, to put it another way, do not do what they should.

Dear comrades, if we want to improve the performance of management we must have systematic, considered action in every enterprise, in every job, on building sites, in transport, in scientific institutions and design offices, in foreign trade agencies, and in planning and administrative organs. In my view, no one must feel excused from endeavoring to produce more effective efforts. Those who talk a lot about better management but go on working in the old way, those who sink to waiting passively for plentiful energy, raw materials and labor simply do not understand the essence of the issue.

Comrades, if we take a good look at our economy we shall find that there is still a very great deal we can do in every enterprise with our own resources, without pointing our fingers at our neighbors, without seeking shelter behind objective difficulties, without waiting for directives from above. We all know that we can produce, from the raw and other materials we already have, with our current energy reserves, and on our new machines already installed, more and improved goods. And, what is more, we know that we have to do this.

Among the basic provisions of our economic policy, the further development of our cooperation with the Soviet Union is of great importance, as is our cooperation with other socialist countries. Throughout the entire period of People's Poland this cooperation has been among the main levers of Poland's industrialization, its economic development and our ability to meet our public needs. Its importance is even greater today. It secures for us a stability in the supplies of most of our raw materials and fuels. It promotes our scientific-technological progress. It enables us to specialize in production and provides steady prospects for the sale of the products of our important industries.

You are well acquainted with these matters through your own experience here in Katowice. The most eloquent and by no means only example of Polish-Soviet cooperation is our greatest current project, the Katowice Steelworks. Our cooperation with our other neighbors is also developing frutifully. I am talking about our cooperation with Czechoslovakia and the GDR. Our party will strive invariably to tighten our mutual economic relations with the Soviet Union. It will strive to deepen the socialist integration within the framework of the CEMA. This is the consequence, dear comrades, of our most vital interests--the interests of our people and state. [applause]

Your production results, dear comrades, prove that you are in the frontline of the campaign to improve the quality of labor and to apply more effective management. But, as in any good business, you also find that many issues need to be addressed. You mentioned this in the report read by Comrade Grudzien and also in your discussion. I am deeply convinced that the Silesian communists and working class will continue to lead and will shine as an example of good effort for the whole of our country. [applause]

You have everything that is needed to achieve this end. Katowice Voivodship's rich natural resources will long remain an opportunity for our whole nation. The experience of other countries indicates that we must constantly develop our own raw material sector, and this is exactly what we shall continue to do. It is here that we have concentrated a mighty industrial potential. It is here that we have the most hardened working class and a magnificent cadre of managers. And we also know that much hard work is being done here. The people who live in the conurbation of Katowice put up with every kind of inconvenience connected with large scale industry, including busy traffic and high levels of environmental pollution. Naturally, we are making a comprehensive effort to improve the living and working conditions in this region, but clearly this is an effort calculated over a long period of time--an effort that does not yield the kind of immediate results one ought to expect. Nevertheless, we shall pursue this aim with increased energy, because this is not only in the interest of the working people of Katowice Voivodship, but also in the interest of our whole nation.

Dear comrades: The scale and nature of the problems with which we are now dealing give greater importance to the attitude of every working man and to the personal contribution of each party member. Increased demands on every party member constitute a vital factor in the strengthening of our party's leading role. Party membership, as I have said many times before, is not a privilege but a special responsibility for socialist Poland, for its affairs and for one's own effort for Poland. This obliges everyone to be motivated by ideals and to be disciplined, to lead in work, to live a life that accords with the norms of our morality, to be modest, to be self-critical, to campaign against everything that is bad, against everything that is false.

It is and has always been characteristic of communists that they search for new and improved solutions. This is the kind of attitude that the party requires of every one of its members, and this is what our nonparty comrades at work properly expect from us. I remind you of these obvious truths because I want every party member, every one of us, to understand his responsibility to the party for the job entrusted to him.

I emphasize this responsibility especially to the management cadres. We have always greatly appreciated and do appreciate the management cadres of our industry, the organizers of that industry's economic and productive efforts, the engineers, technicians, economists, and scientists. These people constitute a large and good cadre, trained in People's Poland and linked with the working class and its party. But I am sure, comrades, that they can make an even greater contribution than they have done so far to our country's development.

On you, comrades, who manage the work of economic and state bodies at all levels, rests a special responsibility. You are the ones who transform our party's program into economic practice. You are the ones who organize the collective effort of the working people and who mobilize staff for new tasks. People look up to you and judge you before anyone else, assessing through the whole of our party and people's authority.

These matters are closely linked with our party and state's cadre policy. As you know, we have worked out proper principles and criteria, and we have everything we need to assess people and teams justly and to carry our essential changes, but it is important that these principles and criteria be consistently observed in practice. A man's progress should be decided by his qualifications and inclinations, and by the actual results of his effort. Mistaken staff decisions cost our state a great deal. It is our society that pays for this, but also very often for those who are promoted unjustly or those who have been entrusted with a job which for objective reasons they are unable to do.

Our past experience indicates that all party echelons, starting with the Central Committee, should give the staff matters more attention than has been the case so far and that more attention should also be paid to checking the implementation of decisions and resolutions. Party echelons at all levels, as you know, have adopted a great many valid resolutions. These are very often resolutions of considerable social importance, but very often we just do not have the time to carry them into effect and assess their implementation. But, after all, and we all know this very well, the progress of effort nationally, regionally and in individual enterprises is decided not by even the most valid programs but by the way they are put into practice.

Clearly, checking the implementation of resolutions must not mean minute interference in the work of the appropriate executive organs of our economy and administration. It must not mean that expert opinion is ignored in assessing the ways and methods of operation. It is important that matters, once taken up, are pursued to the end and, if this is not possible, that causes are evaluated, that appropriate conclusions are drawn and improvements made, and this includes staff improvements.

Experience teaches us that this continues to be one aspect of our party work that is not appreciated adequately. Perhaps it is worth recalling here that we must observe, in both our party and state work, the Leninist principles of collegiality in decision-making and one-person responsibility for the implementation of decisions in a defined sector.

It is not fortuitous, comrades, that I bring up these matters at your conference. I mention this because I know that the problems of cadre policies, of checking and assessing party performance are treated with full responsibility in the work of your voivodship party organization, although even you undoubtedly have much to achieve in this respect.

We put the issue of checking the implementation of resolutions, the issue of cadre policy, on the agenda of the effort of our whole party. We do so because we want these issues to become an important part of party effort before and, particularly after the eighth party congress. [applause]

My dear comrades, participating in your conference truly gave me great satisfaction. Once again, on behalf of the Central Committee and also personally, I wish to thank you from the bottom of my heart. I wish to thank all the miners, steelworkers, metallurgical workers, chemical workers, railwaymen, building workers, farmers, all the working people and all patriotic and devoted inhabitants of Silesia and basin for their toil so much needed by the fatherland. And I wish to extend a particularly cordial thank you for the trust bestowed on the Central Committee and its policies. I wish to thank you cordially for your support of the program of our party. Rest assured that the only and supreme objective of our common efforts is well-understood: It is service to socialist Poland and its working people; it is Poland's prosperity and the prosperity of its citizens. [applause]

GRUDZIEN ANNOUNCES MORE CULTURAL FACILITIES IN KATOWICE

LD111111 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Speech by Zdzislaw Grudzien, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Katowice party Voivodship Committee, at the 16th Voivodship report-back and election conference in Katowice on 10 December--live]

[Text] The enormous achievements of the decade which is nearing its end have fully confirmed the fruitfulness of the development strategy mapped out at the sixth, and extended at the seventh, congress. We have, therefore, the right today to make assurances to Comrade Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, that our voivodship party organization and with it all the working people of Katowice Voivodship express complete support for the proposals of the Central Committee which specify that the well tested strategy of the sixth and seventh congresses will become the foundations for our actions in the 1980s. [applause] We are deeply convinced that there is no other way for the development of our socialist fatherland. We have a modern, thoroughly modernized, technological and materials' base and a large potential of well educated and experienced cadres; and if we are able to take complete advantage of these we have all the chances to go further forward successfully combating the obstacles which appear in our way and create conditions for the realization of the ever increasing aspirations of our nation.

We have made great achievements, comrades, in educational and ideological work with young people. They are not, however, sufficient in relation to the capabilities and in particular in relation to the needs of the current stage of the development of the country and the nation. We have to conduct continuous, lively and offensive dialog with young people, thus enriching the forms used hitherto of influencing the young generation.

We have to emphasize these directions of work which to the largest degree encourage implanting of pride at the achievements gained so far, and which develop the will to participate in the realization of the program of the party, respect for the progressive and revolutionary traditions of our nation and a deep knowledge of its history and its cultural achievement.

It is our urgent task to step up training work in schools of all types and levels. They should to a greater extent become centers of lively and effective ideological work with young people. Here, a significant role should be played by the school and higher education party organizations. It is essential to undertake a whole range of steps aimed at improvement of their activity.

One of our important tasks is continually to strengthen the ideological and training work in all scientific centers. We shall continue to develop with all consistency the scientific, research and educational potential in our voivodship, having the people in mind always and the better and ever-improving development of their personalities and the satisfaction of their needs. We expect from the people of science of our region that they concentrate even more on research problems which are essential to the further development of the country and the voivodship, and continuing improvement of the standard of living of the people of Silesia and the basin region.

We consider that the best principle for formulating tasks in scientific and research activity is to analyze the problems and tasks which flow from the program of the socio-economic development of the voivodship. We have formulated a body of such problems in the draft program of the activity of the voivodship committee. We have always devoted a lot of attention to matters which are connected with the development of culture. In this we treat as important the factor of humanization of life [humanizacja zycia] in the large-scale industrial region.

Our efforts have brought about substantial results. We have numerous arts centers and scientific and teaching centers, among which the Silesian University plays an important role. We have many dynamic cultural centers. Their activity has contributed to the significant development of artistic creativity and at the same time to the marked increase in demand for products of cultural activity. We shall continue to develop, in accordance with our capabilities, the material and personnel base for culture. Among many undertakings which will be made in this field, we plan to build a cultural center in Katowice. At the same time we shall improve all undertakings which were made earlier and which have already been completed. We attach great importance to the results of the art work of the two film centers organized and developing in our area.

We shall continue such actions with the intention of filling the lives of the people of the region even more with humanist values and of popularizing even more widely everything in Polish culture and art that was and is the most beautiful, progressive and democratic and that strengthens patriotism and internationalism.

We attach great significance to the popularization of the beauty of the mother tongue, of Polish music and song. We desire that in the Silesian and basin region, which only 35 years ago was clearly deficient as far as participation in cultural life is concerned, the most precious cognitive and esthetic values become the property of all the working people and all our patriotic community. [applause]

Some extremely responsible tasks await us in our work with the cadres, and in particular with managerial groups. In our party activity in this important sector there are still enormous reserves which are dormant. We expect that in today's debate the comrades will speak on how to insure the systematic inflow of the best people to the organs of power, management and leadership, into the most responsible sectors of work and to what needs to be done, in order to continue to improve the system of objective and reliable evaluation of individuals and teams which is carried out by the local party organizations, by managerial teams or by activists of social organizations.

The answer to these question is of great significance to our everyday party praxis. Apart from that we have to consider how to counteract the tendencies, which have lately intensified among the managerial cadres, to be over-cautious, to avoid responsibility and to create the impression of lack of decision making abilities. Our unswerving stance is consistently to observe the principle of one-person leadership and at the same time individual responsibility for the decisions taken. We are faithful to the Leninist principle: collective discussion of the matter and one person's decision. The executive of the voivodship committee considers that it is essential to continue to strengthen the authority of the managerial cadres and to extend the range of competence of the lower-ranking cadres. We have all the conditions needed to fulfil this year's tasks and close the anniversary year of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland with successful results. This will make it possible for us to prepare properly to undertake new tasks in the coming years. This is our patriotic duty even more so because the production provided by the Katowice Voivodship is in 70 percent raw materials, and as such serves the whole country with the supply of the basic raw materials essential to the correct functioning of the whole national economy.

Comrade First Secretary of the Central Committee of our party! We wish to give you a sincere assurance that Poland and the party can always count without fail on us, the willing and hard-working and principled communists of Silesia and the basin. You have brought us up to be like that and we are always trying to be like that. For us, all PZPR members of the Katowice Voivodship, there is no more important cause than the continuous improvement of our work in the service of the socialist fatherland and the whole community.

KISIEL BUDGET REPORT PRESENTED TO SEJM

AU121131 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Dec 79 pp 3-5 AU

[Report on the 1980 draft budget by Minister of Finance Henryk Kisiel at the 1 December Sejm session]

[Text] Citizen marshal of the Sejm and citizen deputies: The 1980 draft budget submitted to the honorable Sejm by the Council of Ministers is closely related to the basic provisions of the 1980 national socioeconomic plan, which has just been presented to you. I have the honor of reporting on the draft budget.

The size and the proportions of the proposed budget insure funds for financing the economic and social development tasks resulting from the general programmatic line of the sixth and seventh party congresses, take into account the current economic conditions and are meant to overcome internal and external difficulties. Like the draft economic plan, the draft budget seeks in particular to reduce the impact of those difficulties on the conditions of our people's material and cultural life.

This year we must expect that the plan for the state's budgetary income will not be fulfilled because the socialized enterprises in which the planned fiscal accumulations have been reduced on account of incomplete implementation of the production plan and on account of increased production costs will not be able to fully honor their budgetary contributions. At the same time, it has been necessary to provide additional budget funds in order to eliminate difficulties caused last winter in transportation and communal facilities and to repay the damage done by the floods last spring.

Despite all that, this year we have been able to honor all budgetary obligations concerning financing the development of food production, housing construction, social insurance and social and cultural benefits. That is because our budget policy seeks always to insure the funds necessary for financing priority social and economic tasks.

However, we will be able to balance this year's budget mainly with the help of budgetary reserves provided for by the budget law, of some reductions in the budgetary deposits in the Polish National Bank and of the shifts of funds from less important projects to priority projects.

The Necessity To Improve Economic Efficiency

Honorable Sejm, the 1980 draft budget provides for the state's income of about Zl.2 trillion. The increase rate of that income is 4.8 percent and is faster than the general development rate of production and the increase rate of the national income. That means that in order to achieve the planned income we will have to decisively improve the efficiency of economic management primarily through reducing production costs and improving the productivity of fixed assets.

Every year citizen deputies and government representatives point out from this rostrum that our progress is to a great extent determined by improved efficiency. That was and still is the most correct assumption. However, when today we speak about overcoming objective difficulties, with which the entire world economy is also struggling, we must stress that we will implement that assumption only if every sector of our economy decisively improves its efficiency. As never before the potential for meeting the many important needs of our society will greatly depend on progress in the way we use our production assets, on increased labor productivity and on increased thrift in the consumption of raw and other materials. We are entitled to express the conviction that our provisions for increasing budgetary incomes, the main source of which is to be lower costs, that is, the improved use of manpower and production means, are fully feasible.

Because of the aforementioned objective difficulties, this year we have been unable to fulfill the planned tasks in the sphere of economic efficiency. What is more, in many sectors of our economic activities we have had to cope with higher costs than last year. However, that means that following a period in which economic units had to adjust themselves to difficult conditions and unusual circumstances, it is possible to increase the requirements for lower costs, especially in socialized industry, which is one of the main sources of the state's budgetary income. We do not want to unduly increase those requirements. We want to make them feasible. Among other things, we plan for reductions in the costs of industry to the tune of some Zl8 billion.

Except for domestic trade, the increase in the fiscal accumulation in other sectors of the economy will result only from increased production activities because of objective conditions, especially in construction and transportation. Nevertheless, those sectors also will have to halt the increases in costs and to improve their economic achievements. In 1980 we should make efforts to speed up the exploitation of production reserves latent in poor use of manpower, in the excessively high norms of material consumption and in the too low norms of work, which are still a frequent occurence.

The managing and technical cadres in enterprises are directly responsible for tapping those reserves, especially through improving work organization, the use of materials and the use of production assets. I am convinced that those cadres will be helped by the industrial workers' increased activities in connection with preparing and implementing the resolutions of the coming Eighth PZPR Congress.

Improving the Economic-Fiscal System

In the sphere of the economic-fiscal system we will create conditions to encourage industrial management and workers to be more active in improving economic achievements, especially in cutting costs. We assume that banks will be more exacting in making loans to socialized enterprises which would be conditional upon success in cutting costs, eliminating excessive stocks of products and effectively using production assets. It is only natural that banks should so relate loan policy to enterprises' performance.

After all, only those enterprises that are able to improve their achievements are trustworthy and are entitled to easier loan conditions. But the enterprises that can show no improvements have to be subjected to stricter control by the banks, which is natural, and are liable for penalties for waste. It goes without saying that we must be most resolute in using the instruments of the present fiscal system and of the system of incentives for the fiscal achievements of enterprises.

In 1980 we will thoroughly analyze all aspects of the economic-fiscal system and make proposals for improving its effectiveness in the next 5-year period. However, on the eve of 1980 we will radically improve the economic system of our foreign trade, which is the basic sector of our economy. We will greatly increase people's interest in exports and in improving their profitability and we will do that through improving personal incentives and through allowing the enterprises and industrial associations that specialize in exports to use greater flexibility in managing their convertible currencies. The enterprises that promote exports can expect considerable increases in their own incomes because the fiscal system will create favorable conditions to that end.

We also will pay much attention to the implementation of the law on the quality of products, services and construction work and projects.

In 1980 we will use the entire fiscal policy and the budget system to strengthen fiscal discipline, which we need in order to improve effectiveness in the management of the social assets entrusted to enterprises and of the material resources possessed by the institutions and units that receive budgetary funds directly.

We also plan to improve control over the collection of budgetary incomes from the nonsocialized economy, while fully maintaining the current taxation rules. The increase in the socialized economy's contributions, which we plan in the budget, will be supported by the expected development of handicrafts, for which we have insured favorable conditions for a number of years now.

As for the budgetary contributions from the population, the 1980 draft budget proposes the maintenance of the 1979 taxation rules applying to the earnings of the socialized economy workers who have two or more jobs and to some bonuses and premiums and the maintenance of taxation of specially commissioned jobs. The conditions that induced us to make the aforementioned taxation decisions a year ago have lost none of their validity. Moderate increases in taxation applying to persons who often have rather high additional incomes are socially fully justifiable.

Resources To Implement Socioeconomic Programs

Citizen deputies, a single superior goal inspires all our activities to achive the planned budgetary incomes: to insure the availability of large funds needed for financing our socioeconomic programs.

The first program is the development of food production. Expenditures for that purpose are mainly connected with: 1) Subsidies for the food articles whose retail prices do not cover production costs; 2) Subsidies for agricultural supplies because such supplies are very often sold to farmers below the cost of their production; 3) Subsides for partial annulments of the bank loans granted to farmers to encourage them to promote the especially desirable lines of farm production; and 4) Direct budgetary subsidies for the maintenance of the farm services organization and for additionally financing the development of state farms and agricultural producer cooperatives.

The budgetary expenditure in that connection will exceed Z300 billion and will be about Z12 billion higher than this year. It is worth realizing that that expenditure is about twice as high as it was 5 years ago and about 10 times as high as 10 years ago.

That means that the financing of food production now claims about 25 percent of all budgetary expenditure. As you see, that fiscal figure illustrates the enormous efforts we make to meet the basic needs in food of the most extensive masses of workers.

The loans granted to farms by the banks will continue to be a crucial element of the budgetary resources provided for the development of food production. Such loans will amount to Z53.4 billion in 1980 and will be Z2.3 billion higher than this year.

Housing is the second important program financed by the budget. In 1980 we will spend about Z39 billion--Z5 billion more than this year--excluding subsidies for the housing construction enterprises. Let us add that the implementation of our housing policy goals has necessitated a threefold increase in the budgetary expenditure in 1975-80.

The development of social insurance is the third considerable program of our state's social policy, for which the budgetary expenditure will greatly increase in 1980. Next year we must increase the budgetary funds for farmers' pensions. Also the increase in social cash benefits to Z195 billion will include Z53 billion for social insurance, which is about Z5 billion more than this year and about Z20 billion more than in 1975. Aside from providing funds to meet about two-thirds of the expenditure on farmers' pensions, which will amount to about Z13 billion, the budget will provide funds for family benefits, maternal allowances, birth allowances and child care benefits, which have greatly increased in the past few years.

At present the budget also provides additional resources for the social economy workers pension fund. However, the main source of that fund are contributions paid in by industrial enterprises. In 1980 the overall expenditure from that fund will amount to about Z139 billion and will be some Z20 billion higher than this year. The budget subsidy will amount to about Z6.5 billion. Next year the average pension will amount to Z2.750 and will be 9 percent higher than this year.

The fourth budgetary program, which is extremely important, is funds for social and cultural activities. In 1980 we will spend about Z177 billion on education, health protection, culture, radio, television and so on. Compared with this year that will be Z10 billion more and compared with 1975 over Z65 billion more.

The financing of the health service, which is a very important element of our living standards, occupies a special position in our expenditure on social and cultural commitments. Health service expenditure will amount to Z79 billion, which is Z5 billion or 6.7 percent more than this year. The fact that we provide some 50 percent of the increase in the expenditure on social and cultural commitments for the health service is a measure of our concern to meet that service's needs. Aside from providing higher funds for the health service, we have also increased funds for social care by 6.7 percent. That will help to increase the number of vacancies in social care homes and to enable the Polish Red Cross to expand its services for the sick in private apartments.

We will also maintain the rather high rate of increases in the expenditures on education, upbringing, vocational schooling and higher schools. That expenditure will increase by about Z4 billion or 6 percent, although the number of pupils in basic and secondary schools has decreased because of shifts in the birth rate. The increase in that expenditure is mainly meant to enable more children to attend nurseries and kindergardens and to enable higher and vocational schools to meet the needs of the economy.

The expenditure on culture and arts, including radio and television, will increase about 4 percent. The increase will be primarily used to further expand the network of public libraries and houses of culture and to maintain the network of transmitters--which is being expanded--in order to improve the quality of reception.

Against Accumulating Excessive Stocks of Products

Honorable house, I have discussed the necessary measures to improve the effectiveness of economic management so that we can collect the funds to meet the high requirements of budgetary expenditures connected with the financing of our social policy. However, it is not enough merely to be solicitious about increasing the necessary funds. Above all we must see that the funds are used thriftily, and that is why the units financed by the budget will also take measures to improve their economic efficiency.

Those measures will be aimed primarily at improving the use of materials in communal facilities, schools, museums, libraries, sports, tourist centers and so on. We have issued norms for the stocks of materials and instructed those concerned to change budgetary subsidies if it is found that excessive and superfluous stocks are accumulated. In the first 6 months of 1980 a general review of stocks will be made in units maintained by the budget to discover and eliminate such stocks. The draft budget law includes our proposal that the incorrect management of stocks, caused by excessive purchases, should be viewed as a violation of budgetary discipline and should be subjected to sanctions provided for by the budgetary law. At the same time, we have taken measures to encourage the elimination of stocks by allowing the units concerned to use the proceeds from the sales of stocks for meeting their additional needs.

Another measure to tighten the budgetary expenditure discipline will be the duty to account for disposal of resources provided for the maintenance of newly commissioned projects and facilities. Because of that measure, those who implement budgetary enactments will not be able to take unjustified advantage of delays in commissioning new projects.

Rationalization of Administrative Expenditures

The draft budget law and the state budget itself also include the measures we want to take, in keeping with the eighth congress guidelines, in the sphere of local budgets. Those measures should help stimulate both general activity and the rationalization of the use of budgetary resources in rural parishes, towns and voivodships. That is because the measures propose to extend the range of local units' decisions on the use of the resources at their disposal. First, we propose that the people's councils should have at their disposal the incomes accumulated in excess of the plan and the savings made when implementing local budgets. Second, we want to reduce the volume of subsidies provided by the central budget to balance local budgets and to suitably increase those budgets' own incomes. Third, in order to strengthen the fiscal bases of the economies in towns and rural parishes, we propose to determine by law the main sources of their incomes, which will reduce the dependence of those basic units of local government on voivodship subsidies to balance their budgets and will more closely relate their fiscal potential to their economic achievements. Altogether, those measures should boost the interest of the local authorities in managing their budgets with increased effectiveness.

In our efforts to rationalize the management of budgetary resources we also have paid particular attention to the state's expenditures on the entire administrative apparatus.

For that reason we plan to further reduce manpower in ministerial departments and voivodship offices by reducing a number of regular jobs, but we do not plan to reduce manpower in the administration of towns and rural parishes, which plays an important role in providing services for our citizens. To strengthen the regime of thrift we have kept at this year's level the expenditures of the central state administration and the local administration, although prices for a number of materials and services have increased somewhat.

As for industrial interprises and associations, we are consistently implementing the 2-year government plan for reducing manpower employed by administration by 10 percent. That will enable us to shift about 60,000 workers from offices to production and services in 1979-80. On the other hand, to prevent any increase in the expenditure required to maintain economic administration, we plan to limit that expenditure in 1980 to the size similar to that in force in the administration of the budget [gospodarka buozetowa].

Credits for People

In our fiscal policy we attach great importance to credits for the people, for peasant farms and for the nonagricultural, nonsocialized economy. We plan to further expand such credits, giving priority to whatever produces tangible and lasting achievements. In 1980 the planned credits for the people and for the nonsocialized economy will amount to Z73 billion and will be by Z4.3 billion higher than this year.

As in previous years, we intend to use that amount to fully meet the rural areas' credible needs for turnover capital to purchase resources and tools for farm production. We plan to increase by 11 percent investment credits for peasant farms in order to support the initiatives seeking to promote specialization of farms, better use of land and development of animal production.

As for the activities of the nonsocialized, nonagricultural units, we will continue to support with credits the development of services in demand and of domestic and export production. In particular, persons who open new handicraft businesses will be able to receive, as at present, credits amounting to 80 percent of their actual business costs.

Finally, as for private households, we want to continue and even somewhat expand our credit assistance above all for the people who want to individually build their own houses and for young couples who want to furnish their apartments.

Citizen deputies, I have presented to you the major issues of the 1980 budget and fiscal policy. The draft state budget is balanced and insures further increases in the funds for social and economic purposes. Its favorable implementation depends on the complete implementation of production and service plans by the entire national economy and on crucial progress in the efficiency of economic management.

Winding up this presentation of the 1980 draft state budget and fiscal policy, I would like to stress that the civic attitude of all the working people and their concern for the good of our socialist state are the elements that will determine the success of our plans. In the 35 postwar years our people have supplied many proofs of their profound commitment to solving the country's vital problems. That is why we are entitled to voice the conviction that when the PZPR proclaims at the eighth congress the fundamental social goals for the coming years and defines the material conditions for implementing those goals, all our people will make the necessary efforts to insure the country's further favorable development. I ask you to examine the draft state budget submitted by the government. I am convinced that the provisions of that budget will be accepted by you, citizen deputies.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES FIRST WARSAW MECHANIZED DIVISION

AU121415 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 10 Dec 79 p 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at the accountability-election party conference at the Tadeusz Kosciuszko First Mechanized Division in Warsaw--date not given]

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the division's achievements entitle PZPR members and candidates to be satisfied with their conscientious soldierly performance. Party members, he said, are a creative force, one that mobilizes soldiers for the implementation of the tasks facing the division.

Speaking of the recent conference of the Warsaw Pact defense ministers, W. Jaruzelski drew attention to the peaceful goals that inspire the socialist community and to its militant efforts in favor of detente. In that connection he said that our people have a special right to voice their views on detente. Throughout the centuries our people have fought so often for their freedom and that of other nations and went through particularly bitter and painful experiences during the last war. However, voicing views is not enough to defend peace. As long as the imperialist threat is present we must provide an armed protection for peace in the form of high combat efficiency and readiness and of reliable soldierly performance.

Our community's peaceful initiatives are disliked by the militaristic circles in the West, including especially the FRG forces that are seeking to achieve greater-Germany expansionist goals. That is why we must be most vigilant, always strengthen our country's defense and strengthen the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the brotherhood in arms with its army.

In peaceful confrontation with a potential adversary we present incomparably higher ideological values, conscious soldierly discipline, moral-political unity and cohesiveness around our people's leading force--the PZPR. We also possess the necessary military hardware and, because of our participation in the coalition system of defense, we are able to guarantee our society's peaceful labors. The oldest unit of the Polish Armed Forces--the First Warsaw Mechanized Division--occupies an important place in the implementation of those general tasks, effectively accomplishing its soldierly duties.

Discussing the external and domestic conditions of our economic development, W. Jaruzelski stressed the need to uncover and fully tap the reserves for additional achievements. That need applies also to our armed forces. Considerable additional potential can be produced especially by people--by their selflessness, initiative and patriotic attitudes.

The integration of the military community and the development of socialist people-to-people relations are important sectors of party and command work, W. Jaruzelski stressed. They foster moods, influence the armed forces' moral-political attitude and make easier the implementation of every task.

The implementation of the PZPR Central Committee guidelines [not further specified] within the armed forces will increase the achievements with which we will welcome the eighth party congress.

KRUCZEK ADDRESSES MEETING OF CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL

LD111744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Summary] A plenary session of the Central Trades Union Council [CRZZ] was held in Warsaw today to discuss trade union tasks before the 8th party congress and implementation of the national socioeconomic plan for the coming year. "The introductory speech was made by Wladyslaw Kruczek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CRZZ. It contained an initial assessment of the pre-congress discussion to date in the TU movement." Kruczek's speech was followed by a discussion. "Taking part in the discussion was Deputy Premier Jan Szydlak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. He stressed that of fundamental importance in the work on plans for next year is the spread of knowledge among staff about the share of each enterprise in creation of the national income."

The plenum passed a resolution outlining the main directions of trade union activity the next few months.

JAROSZEWICZ VISITS TRACTOR PLANT IN URSUS; GIEREK GREETINGS

LD111746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today visited the plant which produces tractors under license in Ursus. The premier, who was accompanied by Alijzy Karkoszka, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the PZPR Warsaw Committee, acquainted himself with the work of old and newly commissioned buildings, and with the process of construction work. He then met the party aktiv and plant management and construction workers.

In a conversation with Ursus worker-representatives, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz recalled the need to harmonize work on several dozen construction sites. The rapid completion of work is one of the most important national tasks, for it is a question of a million tractors in Polish fields and the important development of the food economy. The Premier conveyed to the plant staff in Ursus personal greetings from Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, which lays the greatest emphasis on efficient implementation of this key investment.

JAROSZEWICZ, KARKOSZKA ATTEND WARSAW ELECTION CONFERENCE

LD130216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A 2-day report-back election conference of the PZPR Warsaw organization opened this afternoon with the participation of Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. Nearly 200,000 full and candidate party members are represented by 450 delegates from all professional and social groups of the Warsaw Voivodship.

The conference was opened by Alojzy Karkoszka, secretary of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee, who summed up the achievement of the Warsaw party organization in the 1970's. In the past 9 years, Warsaw industry's output has increased two and a half-fold and exports have increased nearly three-fold. The rate of construction of buildings in the city has doubled and nearly 200,000 new apartments have been completed. Nearly Z200 billion have been invested in the development and modernization of Warsaw's economy. Such important projects are being built in Warsaw as Ursus-2, (Tarchomin-2), Polkolor and the optical center.

Of great importance to the achievements of the 1970's have been the growing social and vocational activeness of the people of the region. Referring to the process of the pre-congress campaign of the Warsaw party organization, Alojzy Karkoszka said that critical assessment was being made at party meetings and conferences of everything that slows down progress, and especially of symptoms of poor management and waste, loosening of discipline and lack of responsibility in the implementation of assigned tasks.

Speaking about tasks facing the Warsaw party organization, Alojzy Karkoszka said that Warsaw's further development required faster progress in those fields which are of decisive importance to the national economy. We must concern ourselves with fully exploiting the enormous production potential and achieving a greater rationalization and more effective allocation of staff. Making full use of its production potential will enable Warsaw to achieve, by 1985, a greater increase in the value of output than the average accepted for the whole country. New scientific effort and analyses are urgently needed to improve management, organization and business practices.

In the next few years the main projects will include the oncological center, the southern hospital and the hospital in Goclaw, the completion of the Torum route and the start of the southern route. Everything will be done to make it possible to build between 25,000 and 30,000 apartments every year.

Stressing the role Warsaw plays as a center of learning and culture, Aoljzy Karkoszka recalled that the necessary conditions have been created to enable scientific research and works of art to render the best possible service to Poland. The work of artists commands respect, enriches Poland's cultural wealth and serves to educate our community.

In conclusion, and on behalf of the 200,000 members of the Warsaw party organization, Alojzy Karkoszka assured the Central Committee that the Warsaw communists will not fail, that they will close their ranks around the tasks which the eighth congress will outline and that they will work with even greater dedication and effort for the development of socialist Poland.

Today's deliberations were held within commissions dealing with separate problems. Tomorrow, the Warsaw party organizations's report-back election conference will resume its plenary deliberations.

JAGIELSKI CHAIRS WARSAW CONFERENCE ON LABOR SAFETY, HYGIENE

LD122314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] The government spokesman reports that a conference on problems of labor safety and hygiene was held today at the office of the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. It was attended by top officials of economic departments and cooperative organizations and also by chairmen of the central boards of industrial trade unions. The conference reviewed the implementation of this year's tasks in labor safety and hygiene, arising from the Politburo decisions and recommendations, as well as those made by the government Presidium and Central Council of Trade Unions.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION VISITS--A delegation of the Ministry of Heavy Industry of the Hungarian People's Republic, led by Minister Pal Simon, has visited Katowice at the invitation of Minister of Mining Wlodzimierz Lejczak. During the visit the two ministers signed an accord on the joint construction of bituminous coalmines in Hungary and discussed a number of issues of the further development of coalmining cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

CSSR SOCIALIST CHAIRMAN VISITS--Edward Babiuch, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, has received Bohusla Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, who is visiting Poland at the invitation of the Democratic Party. In the presence of Tadeusz Mlynczak, chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee, the two officials discussed some issues of further friendly Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation. The meeting was attended by CSSR Ambassador Jindrich Rehorek. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Dec 79 p 4 AU]

OFFICIALS RECEIVE NETHERLANDS DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION

AU111949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/12/1979--Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP; Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP; and Mircea Malita, member of the CC of the RCP; met at the CC of the RCP, on December 11 the delegation of the party "The Democrats 1966" of the Netherlands, head by Hein M. van Oorschot, deputy leader of the party.

They exchanged information on the activity and current concerns of the two parties.

The delegation that arrived in Bucharest today, pays a visit of friendship to Romania.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING 12 DECEMBER

AU130815 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 12 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee. The PEC discussed and endorsed the draft centralized financial plan and the draft budget for 1980. These drafts guarantee the fulfillment of next year's tasks envisaged by the current 5-year plan and take into consideration the decisions of the 12th party congress on improving the qualitative aspect of our fatherland's socioeconomic development.

The draft plans drawn up under the guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu are based on the firm application of the new economic-financial mechanism, the provisions of the finance law, the indexes of the uniform national plan for 1980 and the proposals from the income and expenditure budgets of the socialist units, the measures adopted in connection with a greater reduction of production costs and with increasing economic efficiency and in connection with the increase of wages, pensions and children's allowances.

The centralized financial plan envisages an increase in the profits of all economic units of some 24 percent compared with 1979. The draft state budget for 1980, in turn, envisages an increase in incomes of 11.6 percent and an increase in expenditure of 10.3 percent compared with 1979.

The PEC requests that the ministries, the executive committees of the people's councils, the industrial centrals and enterprises and all working people take firm action to fulfill the plan as regards the net and item specified production and all indexes of the uniform national plan, thus insuring, on this basis, the planned cash incomes and the budgetary and financial balance.

The Ministry of Finance and the National Bank and the financing banks must take all necessary measures to carry out an appropriate economic and financial activity in all socialist units in keeping with the tasks endorsed for income and expenditure budgets. They must act to most efficiently achieve funds and to execute budget provisions under most favorable conditions.

It was decided that the draft centralized financial plan and the state budget for 1980 should be submitted for discussion and the approval at the Grand National Assembly Session.

The PEC discussed and endorsed the proposals made by the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front regarding the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the people's councils which will take place 9 March 1980.

To improve the representation of the citizens in the Grand National Assembly--in keeping with the increase in the number of the people in our country since the preceding election up to now--the PEC established that the number of deputies in the Grand National Assembly should increase from 349 to 369 and that certain articles of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the electoral law should be modified. These modifications will be submitted to the Grand National Assembly session for approval. It was also established that the number of deputies who will be elected to the people's councils should record certain modifications compared with the existing ones as a result of the natural increase in the population and as a result of the fact that certain towns have become municipalities. These modifications are part and parcel of the minimum and maximum limits envisaged by the electoral law for each category of people's council.

The PEC also approved the proposals of the National Council of the Socialist Unity on increasing, in comparison with preceeding elections, the number of electoral constituencies where two candidates will run for each deputy seat in the Grand National Assembly and people's councils; it approved the organizational measures on the delimination of all electoral constituencies, on the list of candidates and the preparation and progress of the electoral campaign and the cultural and political events that will take place during that period.

Assessing that the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils is a new expression of the broad democracy that characterizes our socialist society, the PEC requests that all party, county, municipal, town and communal organizations and all organizations of the Socialist Unity Front carry out an intensive political activity. This insures the proper progress of the entire election campaign, the election to the supreme and local bodies of the state power of the most worthy, capable and hard-working citizens--front rankers of our society--who are deeply devoted to the cause of socialism and are untiring fighters for consistently implementing our party and state domestic and foreign policy, of the fatherland's prosperity, and of constantly increasing its prestige in the world.

The PEC expressed the conviction that the period preceding the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils will bring about a broad mobilization of the party, mass and civic organizations, of the local state bodies and of all working people in towns and villages to commendably implement the historic decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and of the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

The PEC also resolved a number of current problems of the party-state activity.

TROFIN NAMED MINISTER OF MINES, PETROLEUM

AU130810 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 13 Dec 79 AU

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Vasile Patilinet has been released from his post as minister of mines, petroleum and geology, and replaced by Comrade Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of the government.

SUNDIC 'ENCOURAGED' BY IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

ID130044 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In our topical foreign policy commentary we speak about Albania's relations with neighboring countries. The immediate occasion for the commentary is the speech made by the Albanian delegate in the Political Committee of the UN General Assembly. Milika Sundic speaks: [begin recording]

The Albanian view of international security, which was submitted in the Political Committee of the UN General Assembly by Ambassador Baleta, chief of the permanent mission, deserves the full attention of Balkan and Mediterranean countries and, of course, of Yugoslavia. In addition to stating that Albania wishes to live in good-neighborly relations with all Balkan and Adriatic countries, the Albanian delegate added to this idea of his a statement which is very dear to us. He stated that the success of the policy of good neighborliness depends in great measure on the determination with which the Balkan and Adriatic countries oppose the plans and interference of the superpowers. This involves, indeed, an expressed antibloc approach to relations and cooperation among the Balkan countries, an approach founded on Albania's experience in the postwar years.

Of course, no matter how important it is that every country should oppose the plans of the superpowers--that is, those plans which may threaten others--this is not sufficient unless efforts are made at the same time which are not dictated by the conduct of the blocs. The relations between Yugoslavia and Albania, for instance, should not depend on the conduct and ambitions of others, but primarily on the awareness that no one apart from Yugoslavia and Albania is called upon to decide on the paths of cooperation between the two countries and on the friendship of their peoples. The very fact that Yugoslav-Albanian relations have experienced an upward trend in recent years--regardless of the incomprehensible and frequently insulting actions undertaken by Albania toward Yugoslavia--is evidence of the fact that an improvement has taken place only because of the efforts of the two countries. Yugoslavia and Albania are building socialism in entirely different conditions, and it is wholly understandable that they do this in different ways. However, where defense of independence and safeguarding of the heritage of the revolution is concerned, there should be no ambiguity, for both countries have this in common. Whoever has claims against Yugoslavia cannot have honorable intentions toward Albania, either, and vice versa.

We may have our differences with regard to ideology, and we may argue over it, but these differences and polemics must not affect the national independence of either Yugoslavia or Albania, national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

It is very encouraging and, for today's unstable peace in the world, beneficial, that Albania, which is situated in an exceptionally important and sensitive geostrategic region, observes this and derives from it specific conclusions regarding the danger of bloc confrontation on European territory in particular. Yugoslavia's considerations, too, tend in the same direction. Military blocs truly cannot bring permanent and stable peace to anyone or to members of military alliances. As a nonalined and socialist country, Yugoslavia has always stressed this and has never in this respect, brought into question its relations with countries which are prepared to accept the principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs as a basis of cooperation with Yugoslavia.

Similarities or differences in social systems are the internal affair of every country, and bilateral cooperation between states should not depend on these. The development of relations between Yugoslavia and Albania increasingly convinces us that better results in this respect and better understanding between the two countries may be expected. This would be in accordance, too, with what the Albanian UN ambassador said on his country's relations with its neighbors. [end recording]

CROATION PREMIER FLEKOVIC VISITS AUSTRALIA

For the report of the visit to Australia by Croatian Premier Mr Peter Flekovic, see the Australasia section of the 12 December Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

SOCIOLOGIST REJECTS PAN-ISLAM, KHOMEYNI'S 'SOCIALISM'

AU121233 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1010 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU

["Why Is Revolutionary Islam Unacceptable for Us?"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 December, TANJUG--A movement that builds socialism in the spirit of national traditions has now emerged in some individual countries where Islam has been dominant for many centuries. A considerable number of these countries play a progressive role in the nonalined movement and the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. It is their own internal affair to decide what their socialism will be, that is, Muhammadan or some other kind, although, as Marxists, we know that a socialism based on religious principles cannot be true socialism.

The concept has now become prevalent in the world that, since everyone builds socialism for his own benefit, it is necessary to adapt socialism then to the specific conditions of each society concerned. Our country, too, has adopted this viewpoint. But we cannot accept the imposition of pan-Islam as some kind of a platform which should be realized in our country too, even though it is not in accord with our conditions or our aims, Dr Fuad Muhic, a prominent Yugoslav sociologist, points out in his interview with the Zagreb journal START.

The tendencies of pan-Islam are clear: According to what its theoreticians say, as the sum of religious dogmas and as a complete view of the world including the problems of ethics, morals, politics, way of life and the existence in general, pan-Islam strives to spread also to those parts of the world where Islam and its traditions have never had any deep roots. This is true also in relation to our society. In our country Islam has grown roots only in those regions that had been under the Turkish yoke in the past. That is why we have a critical attitude toward pan-Islam and its tendencies which have spread also in our country under the influence of domestic and foreign ideologists. The promoters of pan-Islam counted on the conscience of the Muslim population and proposed to it socialism on the basis of the Islamic principles, something which under our conditions can only be considered as a fiction, Fuad Muhic further says.

I have gained the impression that some of our ideologists, too, consider the Khomeyni-type socialism suitable as a model of some kind of a rennaissance that should be at least tried under our conditions...because Khomeyni's program in Iran envisages a renaissance of the entire social and personal life, that it, it does not advance only its religious aspects.

This program requires in equal measure the transformation of politics, the law, morals, and personal life. That is, briefly, it demands a total restoration of the fundamental principles of Islam. Consequently, it implies a return to the past. It is not up to me to judge to what extent this is in accord with the internal reality of Iran itself.

The Iranian revolution is very contradictory in its currents. However, I am convinced that this "renaissance" role of Islam, this "revolutionary Islam" is not in accord either with our existing conditions or with our revolution. Those who have listened carefully to the latest statements by our Muslim "dignitaries" could not help but obtain the impression that there are some who would like very much to spread Khomeyni's ideology among our Muslim population too, and implement it in our social life. Pan-Islam and its concept are essentially contrary to our development. For this reason I fail to understand "the ideologists" and "the dignitaries" who try to implant them in our country, Fuad Muhic says.

FEDERAL CHAMBER DEBATES CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES, EMPLOYMENT

LD122350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At its session today the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly (chaired by Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen) approved the SFRY Presidency proposal to start work on the changes in the SFRY Constitution. The chamber also approved the recommendation on the implementation and further elaboration of employment policy.

The attention of the delegates, however, focused on traffic security. The report on traffic security and on results of liquid fuels economy was submitted by Ante Zelic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications.

The delegates also evinced a great interest in the adoption of the law on changes and supplements to the Law on Military Service. The law on changes and supplements to the law on laying down and allocating gross income and [net] income was adopted under emergency procedure.

Without a doubt the most important act of the session today was the adoption of the decision to start work on changing the SFRY Constitution. This decision was taken with the agreement of all the republics and provinces and in order to more consistently implement the principle about collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility and to implement the 1-year term of office of the president, that is to say, of the chairman. The Federal Chamber has asked the Commission for Constitutional Matters of the SFRY Assembly to prepare the text of the draft law on changing the SFRY Constitution. Before the decision was taken a very meaningful delegate debate took place in which SFRY Assembly Vice Presidents Kiro Hadzi Vasilev and Sinan Hasani, and Ela Ulrih-Atena, a delegate from Slovenia, and chairman of the Committee for Sociopolitical Relations, took part.

The substance of the decisionmaking process in the system of socialist self-management is that political decisionmaking should be a collective act within the broadest sense of the word and an equal political decision taken by the working people and citizens without discrimination in relation to any member of our society, excluding, of course, the opponents of the very foundations of our social system, said Kiro Hadzi Vasilev, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, as he spoke about the impending constitutional changes.

The implementation of the principle of collective work and responsibility of the organs is not exclusively, or even predominantly, their internal matter; it is primarily a matter of their relationship with the working people and citizens as self-managers and equal political subjects, Hadzi Vasilev said. This problem has emerged, as Comrade Tito himself stressed, because we noticed that there were manifestations in the work of individual state political and self-management organs which are at variance with the essential regulations of our political system. The principle of collective work and responsibility has not been respected and carried out everywhere or adequately. The reasons are in the slow and painful affirmation of the delegate system and for that reason, also in the extended duration of relations and habits acquired during preceding periods in which a greater concentration of power was required in specific, particularly in the top state and political forums. On this basis the phenomenon of exceptional position and influence by protagonists of functions became a custom and this could lead to the strengthening of the personal power of individuals. Of course, such phenomena have a negative bearing on the relations in the organs where they emerge, and further afield too.

Ela Ulrih-Atena also spoke about constitutional changes. Tito's idea was received in Slovenia as a revolutionary instruction and vehicle for the democratization of society and for the socialization of the process of social decisionmaking, as well as for a more consistent implementation of the delegate system in practice. Ela Ulrih advocated a democratic public discussion on the forthcoming constitutional changes.

Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, also spoke about constitutional changes. He stressed, among other things, that it was not a change of the constitutional principles established in 1974 that was at stake; what is at stake is the elimination of some obstacles so that these principles can be implemented more efficiently, consistently and more fully. Not only will the proposed constitutional changes contribute to the development of our political system, Hasani said, but to the elimination of individual shortcomings and deformations which manifested themselves during the past period, too. Even today we come up against attempts at usurpation of the constitutional rights of the working people and citizens, against difficulties and shortcomings in the implementation of the delegate system and also against manifestations of leaderism, bureaucratism and careerseeking which draw their strength from the existing inconsistencies in the implementation of the political system. However, the strength and the greatness of our revolution, led by Comrade Tito, lies in the fact that we never permitted ourselves to be lulled by the feeling of self-satisfaction, said Sinan Hasani, among other things.

The session continued with delegates debating employment policy. Taking part in the debate were Josip Hajdukovic, in the capacity of rapporteur of the Committee for Labor, Health and Social Policy, Silvo Sever, member of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, and Dr Bord Pekovski.

After the debate, the delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber adopted recommendations on the implementation and further elaboration of the employment policy. The recommendations stress that certain results have been achieved in employment in the recent period but that there is insufficient utilization of the existing opportunity for great productive employment and labor involvement on the basis of personal labor. In order to create conditions for fuller realization of the constitutional right to work and for basic alleviation of unemployment, constant organized social action is essential. The problem of unemployment can be settled only by dynamic and stable overall socioeconomic development. The chamber points out in particular the disharmony between the structure and profile of cadres finishing schools and the real needs of society.

The phenomena of employment in nonproductive activities are very noticeable because productive labor is insufficiently valued. There is insufficient stimulation of the development of small-scale economy, which could provide employment for a considerable number of the unemployed. The opening of smaller production plants in villages would increase social security in the village and would reduce the pressure on employment in larger towns. More rapid movement of trained cadres from the developed to the economically underdeveloped areas should be stimulated by social measures.

The chamber concludes that a great deal of sluggishness has been manifested in the preparation of certain social agreements of importance for the more rapid solving of unemployment and of protection for the position and rights of Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed abroad, as well as that in consistency and irresponsibility have been shown in implementing agreements adopted in certain environments.

The recommendations point to the need to improve the mechanism of materially providing for temporarily unemployed persons. All subjects involving planning are obliged to adopt plans which will specify the needs for new labor strength.

The Federal Chamber made it incumbent upon the Federal Executive Council to draw up an operative and long-term program of measures and activities in employment policy.

An exceptionally important and very fruitful debate in which a large number of delegates participated was held on traffic safety. The aim of today's debate was to draw attention to the worrying state of safety and to stimulate all those involved in traffic to take greater care.

Cedomir Mokole, member of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, stated that despite progress made in the organization of traffic, safety had not been essentially improved either on the railways or on the roads. Between July and October of this year there were 83 traffic accidents in the Yugoslav rail network. The internal control of rail traffic safety is not sufficient. The qualifications structure of workers in posts demanding exceptional care and knowledge such as locomotive drivers, their assistants, dispatchers and operators, is inadequate, Mokole said.

The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber did not adopt conclusions in connection with the debate on traffic safety today. It is expected that conclusions will be drawn up for the January session after numerous proposals and suggestions made at today's exceptionally lively and meaningful debate on traffic safety have been studied.

In the continuation of the session the delegates adopted a proposal for the adoption of a law on amendments and addenda to the law on the bases of traffic safety on the roads. It is expected that work on this legal text will be continued and will be reviewed once more in the second half of January 1980.

The delegates also debated the results of the application of legal measures for economy of liquid fuels in road traffic. The delegates cited a series of concrete examples and advocated the possibility of introducing gas coupons, considering that the problem of varying consumption of fuels, depending on the power of engines, must be overcome. The chamber adopted the information of the Federal Executive Council on the effectiveness of measures and economies and made it incumbent on the Federal Executive Council to draw up complete information and new proposals for more effective fuel economy by April 1980.

The Federal Chamber adopted the proposal for a law on addenda and amendments to the Law on Military Service.

Col Gen Branislav Joksovic spoke about this important legal text today. He drew attention to a number of vital questions from this legal text relating to the role of the republics and provinces in regulating military service, bearing in mind their role in the defense preparations of society. Colonel General Joksovic also drew attention to the law's aim of introducing variation into the uniform period of service in the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) for all male citizens. Certain results have already been achieved in this. The difference amounts to only 3 months, whereas formerly this difference amounted to 12 months, since secondary school students and other students served 12 months in the army, while all other served 24 months. This inequality is being reduced, Joksovic stressed. A lot was said in today's debate about the training of women in the YPA. It was stated that there exists a certain difference in the treatment of this question, that is, no difference is made between military service and military training. The law deals with the military training of women, which is something quite different from military service, which applies to all men. Broad public discussion of this legal text is yet to come.

Concluding the session, the Federal Chamber adopted a proposal for the adoption of a law on amendments and addenda to the law on movement and stay of foreigners in Yugoslavia and, by emergency procedure, a proposal for a law on amendments to the law on the fixing and distribution of overall income and receipts, which makes it possible for allocations for housing construction and feeding of workers to be allocated from pure income in 1980.

RAJACIC CRITICIZES CURRENT TRENDS IN FEDERAL BUDGET

AU121040 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Dec 79 p 3 AU

[TANJUG report on interview with Milan Rajacic, president of the Committee for Federal Budget of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, in Belgrade on 9 December]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 December--The proposed volume of the federal budget expenditure is considerably higher than the anticipated growth of social product in 1980. It is by that fact alone that the federal budget becomes an aggravating circumstance for implementation of the economic stabilization policy, Milan Rajacic, president of the Committee for Federal Budget of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, said in a discussion with assembly reporters.

A considerable part of the federal budget is predetermined by plan documents for national defense, undeveloped republics and Kosovo, veterans' and disabled veterans' insurance and for other legal commitments. It amounts to about 87 percent of the total budget expenditure of the federation, Rajacic pointed out. The view and the demand that prevailed in the delegates' debate, which was very substantive and concrete, were that all this should be reexamined because it is obvious that that method of formation of expenditure cannot be maintained.

The relations established thusly, with all their good and bad aspects, "produce" a constant increase of the federal budget involving an inevitable increase of necessary contributions from the economy. It is almost superfluous to speak about the unfavorable effect that this formation of the budget expenditure has on inflation, price increases, the cost of living and economic trends in general. For that reason we strive in Yugoslavia's Federal Assembly to have the question of financing of the federation thoroughly examined and to make the corrections on which the republics and provinces will reach an accord.

Replying to a question on the republic's and provinces' contributions to the federal budget in 1980, Rajacic stressed that the rate of growth of those contributions is very high and that the republics and provinces have been brought into such a situation that they can no longer accept that growth.

As a matter of fact, it is envisaged that the contributions to the budget should increase at a rate of over 42 percent but the republics and provinces insist that the growth should not exceed the growth of the social product and have therefore requested new solutions from the Federal Executive Council. A conclusion to that effect was also adopted at the last session of the Federal Chamber and it is thus expected that in the coming budget debate in the period until the end of the year, the Federal Executive Council will offer the solutions which will be more acceptable to the republics and provinces.

Rajacic did not miss the opportunity to call attention to instances of uneconomical spending. "If I wanted to single out anyone," the president of the Committee for Federal Budget said, "that is, someone whose spending is the most economical, then it would be the Yugoslav People's Army. And contrarily, investment spending is still a problem. Many investors launch construction projects with insignificant funds and end up with enormous accounts and overspending. That kind of 'investment' can no longer be tolerated."

Common and general spending undoubtedly represent a great burden for direct production. It has a destabilizing effect and represents an essential question of budget expenditure. In this connection, Milan Rajacic calls attention to the desired or planned ratio of 70.30 percent in the distribution of income to the advantage of the economy. But that ratio has been already surpassed, naturally, to the detriment of the economy and now amounts to 61.5 against 38.5 percent. That is simultaneously also the best evidence that common and general spending has moved beyond planned boundaries and that the vital interests of associated labor are threatened.

"I think that it is superfluous to speak about the fact that the situation is untenable, especially because everything is mixed up. That is, it is not clearly and precisely known who spends and how much he spends," Rajacic says.

Concluding the discussion, Rajacic stressed that all sociopolitical organizations should participate in the budget debate and in the examination of excessive spending. The trade unions have already initiated that but it should be advanced elsewhere also. The role of the delegates of Yugoslavia's Federal Assembly in all this is very important, especially in the situation in which it is necessary to jointly seek solutions that will be acceptable for the entire community.

TRADE DEFICIT TO INCREASE FURTHER THIS YEAR

AU121100 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Dec 79 AU

[Zivojin Todorovic article: "Economic Stabilization and Foreign Trade"]

[Summary] "At the end of this year we are facing very serious difficulties in commodity exchange with foreign countries. The latest information is unfavorable and the chances are that this year's trade deficit with other countries will be considerably bigger than envisaged by the plan." The basic causes for this state of affairs were known in advance and a number of energetic measures were taken to alleviate the disproportion between imports and exports. However, there had also been an unjustified stagnation in economic cooperation with the deveolping countries.

All difficulties in the trade and balance of payments with foreign countries result from the focal points of the world's economy, such as the increasingly sharper contradictions between the developed countries of the West and the developing countries, the energy crisis, problems on the world market of raw material and production materials, greater and greater problems of the international monetary system and increasingly higher unemployment and lower standard of living in the capitalist countries.

All this strongly reflects on our economy, which is still directed toward imports of oil, production materials, raw materials and capital goods from the West. During the past 11 months, the value of our exports totaled 103,173,000,000 dinars, or 15 percent more than in the same period of last year. During the same period the value of imports totaled 207,587,000,000 dinars, or 30 percent more than during the same period of last year.

Exports to the developed countries of the West increased 25 percent this year and totaled 43,991,000,000 dinars, while exports to the socialist countries of East Europe totaled 41,719,000,000 dinars, or 14 percent more than in same period of last year. Meanwhile, exports to the developing countries totaled only 97 percent of those in the first 11 months of last year. The value of those exports totaled 17,463,000,000 dinars. The value imports from the developed countries totaled 119,745,000,000 dinars, or 34 percent more than in the 11 months of last year; the value of imports from the developing countries was 32,415,000,000 dinars, or 35 percent more than in the same period of last year, while imports from the socialist countries of Eastern Europe totaled 55,427,000,000 dinars or an increase of 19 percent.

In the first 10 months of this year, the trade deficit with foreign countries totaled over 97 billion dinars, or 51 percent more than in the January-October period of last year. During the same period of last year, exports covered 56 percent of imports, while this year, exports covered barely 50 percent of imports.

Exports of industrial products increased 16 percent this year. The producers of machinery, chemical products, nonferrous metals and textiles played the main role in those exports. On the other hand, the exports of agricultural products noted a decrease of 1 percent in the past period, mainly because of a serious reduction in the exports of agricultural crop products of 22 percent compared with the first 10 months of last year. Increased protectionism in the West European market is evident.

Imports of oil and oil products account for 15 percent of our overall imports this year, or for over 30 percent of the value of our overall exports of goods in the first 10 months of this year.

KOSOVO INDUSTRY FAILING TO MEET PRODUCTION GOALS

AU121955 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 MT 12 Dec 79 AU

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] An increase in the productivity of labor, a maximum utilization of capacities and rational spending are the basic conditions for overcoming the difficulties in the economy of the province. This was said at a session of the Assembly of the Kosovo Economic Chamber. Milisav Milic reports:

In the first 10 months of this year, industrial production in the province was 14 percent below plan. The shortfalls in the production of coal, electrical energy, lead, zinc and cement were particularly large. These are the products with a dominating role in the overall production in the province. Exports were also much below the planned level, and investments remain insufficiently effective. Losses have reached the sum of 970 million dinars.

Jusuf Zejnulahu, vice president of the Kosovo Economic Chamber, pointed out in his introductory speech that an energetic struggle of all the factors of economic life is necessary to eliminate numerous shortcomings slowing down the economic currents in the province, such as idleness, irresponsibility, bureaucratic behavior and arbitrariness of individuals.

Next year a 9 percent growth of the social product is envisaged. This can only be achieved through a greater effort of all who take part in production and through much greater responsibility of those responsible, through a better organization of labor, a maximum utilization of available capacities and rational spending.

In the discussion it was also said that the future development of the province must be based more and more on the requirements of the world market.

DEFENSE, SELF-PROTECTION MEETING REOPENS IN SKOPJE

LD120036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--The participants in the Yugoslav consultative meeting on the implementation of all-people's defense and social self-protection, which resumed its work in Skopje this afternoon, were unanimous in their estimation that a stable socialist and self-managing development made it possible for the defense capability and entire security of our country to be consolidated continuously. Thanks to this, Yugoslavia today represents a firm bulwark against any kind of foreign pressures and aggression.

It was determined in the debate that the Confederation of Trade Unions, the Federation of Veteran's Associations and the Socialist Youth Federation had contributed to the successful action of the Socialist Alliance in implementing all-people's defense and social self-protection. Other social organizations, too, in particular the Federation of Reserve Officers, popular technology, the Association for Engineers and Technicians, the Red Cross, scouts, marksmen, mountaineers and other social organizations and citizens' associations, have also made a growing contribution to such activity.

It was noted that the working people and citizens in all self-managing and sociopolitical forms of their organizations within the organizations of associated labor, local communities and municipalities, make decisions on the affairs of defense and protection. It is on this basis that the consciousness and activity of millions of people have been developed to defend and protect the social system, freedom, independence and territorial integrity of the SFRY, self-managing rights, social property and the people's personal safety.

The consultative meeting will resume work tomorrow.

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH IRAQ--Aleksandar Stanic, assistant federal secretary for information, and Taha Yasin 'Ali, under secretary of the Iraqi Ministry of Culture and Information, had talks in Baghdad yesterday on the possibilities for expanding bilateral cooperation in the field of information. The talks were part of the current preparations for signing a new program of cooperation in the field of information between the two friendly countries. Cooperation between the nonalined countries in the field of information was also discussed. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Dec 79 p 6 AU]

TANKER SHIPPING LINE--The Yugoslav tanker shipping line of Zadar, which is our biggest shipper of liquid cargo, has 33 ships totalling 650,000 gross register tons. At the beginning of next year, the construction of the biggest Yugoslav tanker of 80,000 gross register tons will be completed in Japan. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Dec 79 p 4 AU]